

A Book Necessary  
**VINDICATION**  
 Of the old and new  
**SECLUDED MEMBERS,**  
 from the false and malicious CALUMNIES;

AND

Of the Fundamental Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Co-  
 nstitution, Interest of the Freeman, Parliament,  
 People of England, from the Innumerable Subversions

1. Of John Rogers, in his *no-christian* Conversations with Mr. Prynne, and others.
2. Of Mr. Mathews, in his *Interest will not lie*.

Wherein the true and Old Constitution is asserted, the false asserted; The old secluded Members cleared from all pretended heads of crime; The old Parliament proved to be really dissolved by the Kings death; The saying made to be no Parliament and thereby to be dissolved by the new Officers; The Order of Supremacy, Allegiance, Fealty to the King, his Heirs and Successors, as to all leading members of the new Conventicle to be the highest Protest; CH. MATHEWS are shown to have been no Members thereof; The institution of our *Arbitrary King and Church Government*, not an *English Republic*, evidenced beyond contradiction to be *English* but *Barbary* both in *Manners and Customs*; and thereby way to peace, safety, and happiness.

By WILLIAM PRYNNE of Swainfleet Esq;  
 a Benchet of *Lincoln-Inn*.

*The Second Edition.*

Jer. 51. 9. 10. *We would have healed (ENGLISH) BABELON, but she would not be healed, for sake her, and let us go every one to his own Country, for her judgments render her deserver, and it is said as even so the shies: The Lord hath brought forth our righteousness, come and let us declare in Zion, the work of the Lord our God.*

Ps. 57. 11. *But the mouth of them that speak Lies shall be stopped.*

London, Printed, and are to be sold by *Edmund Thomas* at the *Golden and Dove* in *Little Britain*, 1659.

# A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE YEAR 1793

FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

AND

OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN THE YEAR 1793

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OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

A brief necessary *Vindication*, of the  
Old and New *separated* Members,  
&c.

On the 17. of this instant September, (during my private retirement in the Country for my health and quiet, ) I received a Book, fraught with imputations, calumnies, lies, scoffs, insufferable Reproaches, against my Self and other secluded Members; yea destructive to the very fundamental Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Government, Interest of the Freeman, Parliaments and Realm of England; for which we have so many years contended.

[illegible]

Pet. 2. 18.

**Jude 16.**

b In his, p.

35, to 41.

C. Page 4-119.

20 21,  
 22 23

24,98.87.  
C His own

phrases. p. 2

1 p. 59, 63, 56. much in need of the (F) *several Pills* he prescribes Mr. Accuser, to purge his *slimy stomach, spleen, brain, heart, pen,* from such rotten *stinking humors* for the future; almost every page in his book, being either a *poisonous sermon*, or *drunkenish digression*, to set the *own* *people* against all dissenting from him; but as (A) *argues* *many* of his own *actions*.

8 p. 24, 25.

bp. 10, 17, 18, 19, &c.

The *L. Interest* will not lie: Or, a *View of England's True Interest*, by *John Nedham*, which had he been *just*, *intest* *not* *this* *lie*: Or, a *View of England's False Interest*, by *Sam. — Crompton*; it had been a *true character* of it.

psal. 64. 3.

The *first* *most* *horribly* *charged* *me*, and *my* *dear* *dear* *companions* in the *Van*, the later in the *Rear*: The one with whole *Vollies* of *fired squabs*, more like a *Whiffer*, than a *Marksmen*; shooting nothing but *wild-fire*; and (i) *bitter words*, without *bullets*. The other like a *Trumpeter*, rather than a *Trooper*, sounding a *stern charge* against us with his *Trumpet*, without wounding us with his *Lance* or *Sword*, which are very *obscure*.

To avoid *prolixity*, *impertinence*, and *repetitions*, I shall reduce all the *material Differences* between us into 6. distinct *Questions*, wherein I shall refute what they have published, relating to my self, the other seceded *Members*, the *Rights*, *Privileges*, *Interest* of our *Parliaments* and *Nation*, with all possible *Brevity*; omitting their *personal* *scots*, and *scurrilities*.

Question I.

The 1. *Question*, between *J. Rogers* and *Mr. Prynne*, (wherein *Nedham* hath no share) is but this. *Whether* the *Defence*, *maintenance* of the *true Protestant Religion*, the *Kings*, *royal person*, *authority*, *government*, *posterity*, the *privileges* and *rights* of *Parliament*, consisting of *King*, *Lords* and *Commons*, the *Law*, *Statutes* of the *Land*, the *Liberty*, *Property* of the *Subject*, and *peace*, *safety* of the *Kingdom*, were the *only* *True* and *Good* *Old Cause*, for which the *long Parliament*, and their *Armies*, first took up *Arms* in 1642. and continued them till the *Treaty* with the *King*, 1648. as *Mr. Prynne* asserts and proves (like (A) a *Lawyer*, by *punctual Evidences*, *Witnesses*, *Votes*, *Declarations*, *Remonstrances*, *Ordinances* of both *Houses*, yet of the *Army-Officers*, *Generals*, *Councils*, during all the *war*),

h Rogers, p. 2.



was) in his *Good Old Cause* rightly stated; his *True and perspicuous Narrative*. The *Republicans* make here *farious Good Old Cause* briefly and truly *examined*; and in his *Concordia Discorsu*: Or, whether the erecting of a *New Commonwealth* and *Parliament* without a *King* and *House of Lords*, and *Majority* of the *Commons House* upon the ruins of the late *King*, *Kingdom*, *Parliament*, since 1648. to 1653. and the reviving of it May 7, 1659. by some *swaying Army-Officers*, and the *far* *Minor* part of the old *Commons House* confederating with them, by *meer* armed power *securing* the *greatest* *Number* of the *surviving* *Members*, and whole *House of Lords*: Which *J. Reger* endeavors to prove like a *Legician*, without any evidence, witness, but his own *ipse scripta*; though (1) *professedly* *disclaimed* by both *Houses of Parliament*, and the *Army* too, in *hundry* *printed* *Declarations*, as the *biggest* *scandal*, never once *entering* into their *loyal* *thoughts*? When this *Legician* with all his *Sophistry*, *Anatomy*, *Pills*, *Physick*, can make that which was never in being, but since 1648. as we all know, and himself asserts in his *Concertation*, p. 7, 9. to be the *Good Old Cause* (in being (n) long before the *last* *Parliament* of *King Charles*) for whose defence they first took up arms, in 1642. Or, that cause which never once entered into their thoughts, and was *professedly* *disclaimed* till 1648. to be the cause they proclaimed and fought for, from the wars beginning; he must yeeld up his *Spurious Good Old Cause*, as desperate; his *scurrilous* *Goose-quill* (to use his (n) own words) *dashing* the *CALL* of his ink upon Mr. *Prynnes* former papers to little purpose, in this particular; but to blot them a little, not to answer them a line, nor the *Argument* of them in the least.

The 2. Question is this, Whether Mr. *Prynne*, with the *Majority* of the *Commons House*, and whole *House of Peers*, were forcibly *secluded* the *Parliament* by the *Army*, for any real breach and forfeiture of their *trights*, in 1648. or ever legally *suspected*, convicted thereof either then, or since, before any *Lawfull* *Judicature*?

This *Rager* briefly and not very positively affirms, p. 7. but *Neidham* avers and makes it his *Masterpiece*, insisting on it at large from p. 25. to 32. Wherein his *Interests* doth nought

I see my speech, Dec. 4. 1648. p. 79. to 94.

m As himself proves *Concertation*, p. 43. 44.

n page 1.

Question 2.

[illegible]

This Question, so highly concerning us in our present and future reputations, and the right, freedom of Parliament and their Members in all generations, I shall more largely debate; and for ever acquit my self and fellow-fel-  
low Members, from this Scandalum Magnatum et Con-  
futationum, long since (by cleared, refuted by us, and now re-  
vived all over again) us, in the highest degree. I shall desire  
the Readers to consider.

1. That those who full accused us *breakers of our Parliamentary Trusts* repoted in us, were neither the *Peers* *Counsellors*, *Clergy*, *Burghers*, who elected, authorized, returned, trusted us for their *Knights*, *Citizens*, *Burgesses* in Parliament, the only fit accusers and judges of us out of Parliament, who are to *abolish* and *justify* us against this *Calumny*, nor yet our fellow-Members, or *House of Lords*, the only meet *impeachers*, *judges* of us in Parliament, if guilty: But merely the *General Council of Officers in the Army*, who neither elected nor intrusted us: were but our *mercenary* *Sworn Servants*, not our *supreme Judges*, yet most notoriously, treacherously, perjuriously violated both their *trust*, *fidelity*, by waging war against us, and forcibly *teasing*, *feeling*, *binding* us, contrary to their *Commission*, the *Protection*, *Solemn Vow* and *Contract* they had all subscribed. And were therefore persons to accuse us then or now, or break a trust, who are such *Orators*, *Englishmen*, *Traders* themselves.

## 2. Thật

Page 36, 37.

\* Recorded in  
the Statute  
Books of Vro-  
pia or his ly-  
ing Mercuries,  
but nowhere  
else.

8 In my Epi-  
sle before my  
speech, Dec.  
4. 1648. AND  
Vindication  
of the secured  
and secluded  
Members.

... was not so much as objected  
 upon by them, nor at their reasonable demand  
 for money and for arms; Decemb. 6. & 7. 1648. therefore  
 it could not be the true cause of our conclusion, but a  
 false and surmised; For these Officers to multiply the  
 common Soldiers against us, told them, *that the members*  
*of the House were their enemies, and that they were to be*  
*their enemies, and that they were to be their enemies,*  
*and that they were to be their enemies,* and that was the only cause for com-  
 mon soldiers, *to be their enemies,* and that they would not have  
 killed or murthered us, as they told us, and Col. Birch in the  
 Common Council the day we were killed. Whereupon I assur-  
 ing them, it was a great mistake, for neither of us then  
 seemed more Treasurer or Receiver of money; they answer-  
 red, They were inferior to the common soldiers, and  
 therefore we were thus abused, and that of the House upon  
 such a false suggestion, of which addressees were in the  
 House, they were charged by such, and were our enemies,  
 and were a full reason for my conclusion and conclusion; and  
 then upon this occasion, as Nehemiah himself relates, 2. 21.  
 Upon the Army's leaving us, Decemb. 4. the 14. when they  
 were in the House, first, the Sergeant unto the Queens  
 Court, where we were detained, for we and our attendants  
 were to stay, but the Sergeant, entering us Prisoners, would  
 not allow us to go to the House; Thereupon he was sent the  
 second time, with the same to free us, but the Officers held  
 him at the House door, and would not permit him to pass, which  
 was ordered by the House Book, as a Contumacious Being.  
 Being thus in the House, we concluded  
 not to stir out till their members should be  
 released. (Therefore they judged them so breakers, but  
 performance of their trust, when sealed and concluded by the  
 Army, held in the same manner, that of the Council should  
 be put in the hands of the Army, and made in selling  
 the House, and upon this, for Council Council in Office not  
 before Decemb. 3. 1648. When they had not left so many  
 parts in it, I read and then Answer to them, That the new  
 was a new one, (upon water forged promises) and  
 that the House had been in the House, which seemed  
 them to be a House, and that they were a House, and that they were  
 a House, and that they were a House, and that they were a House.  
 4. That

4. That in this Answer, they most fully demonstrated and produced the secluded and secured Members, as *Thomas* does in their terms, with some additions of his own, which I shall briefly refute:

1. He saith, that Mr. Pym and his party heretofore and now secluded, did *seduce and separate themselves from the Publick Interest before they were secluded*, p. 28. But where does he tell us not. And is this either evidence or conviction to seclude us? *Quia insons erit si accusatus fugerit* and *ven*

a Tertull. A-  
pologia pro  
Christianis.

2ly. He adds, our seclusion is justifiable by *Devotion*, because *We had some time before secluded the House party of the House*, by encouraging the Apprentices who came to the House door, drove away the faithful party (of which the Members and sitting are principal) *but the Speaker and they were forced to fly out of Town for protection to the Army, &c. And Mr. Pym and all his party approved this proceeding*. Here *Barrett* lies for the wheedle: For 1. Mr. Pym sat not at all as a Member in the House, till November 7. 1648. being elected but in August before, without his privity, and much against his will: This tumult was in July, 1648. above a year and quarter before; yet Mr. Pym must then assent to it, as a Member, and be guilty of it and all his changes, p. 30, 31, 32. before he was a Member, and be for ever censured and silenced thereby. 2ly. There was never the least colour of truth or proof, that any of the secluded Members *seduced*, or encouraged this tumult of the Apprentices. 3ly. Most of them, to my knowledge, did then both in public and private, declare their dislike thereof as much as any now living. 4ly. These Apprentices *secluded* not one Member out of the House, much less forced any; as the Army did; but only kept most of them in the House, till their petition was answered by them; upon which they all departed without any future force: After which the House adjourned from Monday night till Thursday morning, because of the general Fast the Wednesday following. 5ly. The Members pretended to be forced out of Town by this tumult, and to fly for protection to the Army, departed not thence, till some Army Officers solicited them by *persuasion* and *request* to repair to the Army and leave the House against

their judgement, so diverse of them have confessed. Particularly Mr. Lenthall the Speaker being at the Felt in Margaret Church the Wednesday following, discoursing with Sir Ralph Assheton, Sir Benjamin Rudyer and 4 more Members sitting with him, between the two Sermons, told them of his own accord "That there was a scandalous report raised  
" in Town, that he meant to leave the House and run away  
" to the Army: but for his own part, he seriously protested  
" he had not any such thought or intencion, but resolved  
" to continue in Town, and to live and die with the other  
" Members in the House, if there were cause". On Thursday morning most of the Members appeared at the House, expecting the Speaker coming till near 11 of the clock, and sent 2 or 3 Messengers for him. At last they were informed, that he was sent for, and gone that morning to the Army. Whereupon Sir Ralph Assheton and those who sat with him at the Felt, related his words in my hearing ( being then casually in the House ) to the other Members, and sundry times since to the House and to my self. Hereupon the Members present were necessitated to chuse another Speaker pro tempore, (as they had oft times done in case of sickness or absence, both before and since) to supply his place, adjourn and dispatch the business of the House: So as the Speaker and Members then departing to the Army, without the Houses leave or privy, voluntarily secluded themselves, and were neither secluded by the Apprentices, nor their fellow-members; who were so far from secluding, that they sent sundry Messengers to call them to the House, and were highly discontented at their causless departure from it. sly. These Apprentices came without any arms at all to the House, only with a Petition (occasioned by the Army-Officers encroachments upon the Cities Militia, and Privileges,) without any intencion to seclude or secure any one Member, departing from the House that day, and never returning to disturb them after. But the undutifull Army-Officers, who so much declaim against his unarm'd forces as unreasonable; against both Houses Votes, Orders, Letters to them, not only brought up the Army to Westminster, placed whole Regiments of them in arms at their

very doors, who secluded the whole House of Peers, and above two parts of three of the Commons House; giving the Captains of the guards a particular list whom to secure, whom to seclude, and whom only to admit; but likewise continued their forcible great armed guard upon the Houses, several weeks, yea moneths, and detained me with other Members Prisoners under them two or three moneths; and that after this pretended force of the Apprentices, (no wayes parallel to theirs, who were purposely raised to guard us, not seclude us) which they so much condemned; and the *Speaker* himself in his printed Letter of July 29. with the rest upon their return to the House in their Ordinance of August 20. 1647. so far branded, as to make and declare all proceedings during their absence voyd, by reason of *the*. Therefore what ever other men may do; Nedham (to use his own words, p. 29.) and his now sitting party, the Army-Officers and all their adherents, must henceforth be silent, and for shame lay their mouths in the dust for ever, as to this particular. For; if our falsely pretended encouraging, conniving at this unarmed sodain tumult of the Apprentices in July, 1647. were a sufficient ground for our seclusion from the House as infringers of our trusts; then their evident, apparent fore-plotted encouraging, conniving at and justifying the Armies force upon the House itself and the XL Members twice or thrice *Ann* 1647. and on the Majority of the Commons, and whole House of Lords, 1648. and now again on Mr. P. and others of them May 7. & 9. 1659. must for ever disable and seclude them to sit or act as Members in the House, by their own Law and Plea.

3ly. All the rest of his *Objections*, p: 29; 30. (taken out of the Officers Answer, Jan: 3.) as they concern not Mr. *Pyne*, being then no Member; so they were so satisfactorily answered, refuted as most false and scandalous; by the *severed and secluded Members* themselves, in their *Pledication* in answer thereunto, printed 1649: p. 7; to 32. that impudency it self might blush to revive them now: to which I refer the Reader for satisfaction. Only whereas the Officers then, and Nedham now Object, *That the Malignant and*

Neutral



Neutral party in the House to gain the Major Vote, upon new elections, by indirect means, brought in a flood of Malignants or Neuters into the House; I shall add to what the secluded Members then replied unto this forged *Assertion* in their *Vindication*, p. 7, 8. First, That all the secluded Members came in upon fair and unquestionable elections, upon the new recruits; but many of those who sat both before, at, and after our seclusion, upon \* *well soul ones*, voted *Voysd long* before by the Committee of Privileges, as *Humphrey Edwards*; & *Fryers* elections were, who yet continued sitting. 2. That most of these new Members were brought in by the force, power, and menaces of the Army, and solicitation of their *Solicitor General* and Chaplain, *Hugh Peters*; who like an *U-liquitery*, was present at the elections for most Counties, Cities and Boroughs throughout England, and well bribed for his pains, to *canvass* for voices for the *Armies* Instruments. 3ly. That 23 of those 42 Members called in by the Army-Officers, May 7. 1659. and \* above half of those who sat with them first, came in upon this new Recruit of *Malignants and Neuters*. 4ly. Col. *Iretan*, *Harrison*, *Skippon*, *Rich*, *Ludlow*, *Ingoldesby*, *Mountague*, *White* (*Sydenham*, *Bingham*, *Jonet*, yea *Fleetwood* himself, the swaying Army-members when we were secluded and chief Actors in it) came all in upon these New elections; some of them being prime Authors, Members of this New Convention invited in *Fleetwoods* came and Army-Officers to sit, and authors of our new seclusion: Therefore the *Armies* and *Nedbams* slander of our pretended filling the house upon the new recruit with *Malignants* (as these have proved to us at least) must recoil wholly upon themselves, as such, and be a real ground for their, not our seclusions. Lastly, if our filling the House by New Elections to get a Major-Vote, were a Crime demeriting seclusion from it: Certainly their emptying the House then, and now to get a Major vote by secluding most of the Members, must be a Crime and practice, demeriting an expulsion.

5. The Army-Officers themselves in their very answer, waved all these Calumnies, as no ground of our seclusion; declaring to the sitting Members: That the sole cause of

\* Col. Rich; his election at Cyreneester as foul as any.

\* And 8 of them, by writs after the Kings death; as Mr. Cycil. that self-degraded Earl of Salisbury and others,

a See the Epistle & Appendix to my Speech, 1648.

our conclusion, was, The Vote was passed upon the long night debate: That the Answer of the King to the Propositions of both Houses, was a ground for the House to proceed upon for the settlement of the Power of the Kingdom: Which Vote being passed (a) after 3 days, and our whole night solemn debate, without dividing the House, notwithstanding the Armies march to the very doors. Hereupon the Army-Officers (to wrest both the Royal and Parliamentary power, & Kings Revenues into their own hands, prevent all hopes of future peace, settlement, and involve us in endless wars, changes, revolutions, as visible sad experience hath evidenced ever since) maintaining the common soldiers against us by misreports, the very next morning Decis marching with several Regiments of horse and foot to the doors of both Houses, guarding all access to them, where they seized my Self, with above 40 Members more at the House door going to discharge their trusts, pulled two Members out of the House it self; secluded and chased away above 300 Members more, besides the Lords whole House. And whether the passing of this vote alone after 6 years intestine wars, at the earnest desire of our whole 3 Kingdoms, almost ruined by them; according to our judgements, consciences, Oaths, Protestation, Covenant, Duty, and the trust reposed in us, by our electors, upon such ample Concessions of Liberty, benefit to the Subjects, security to Religion, and safety to our 3 Kingdoms, the Army, Parliament, all adhering to them, as our ancestors, never formerly possessed, expected, desired; and we never since enjoyed, nor can expect under any New Republick, or Parliamentary Conventicle whatsoever, was a breach of our Parliamentary trusts, and a closing with the King upon his own terms, and such as within a short time would (if necessary) have yielded up & betrayed our lives, liberties, and whole cause committed for into the Kings tyrannical power, as these Army-Officers, and this impudent Mountain most scandalously affirm, let their own consciences and our whole 3 Nations Judges; the seceded and secluded Members in their vindication, and I, in my Speech in Parliament, and before it, having so largely related it; that the Devil himself (the

(a) Father

(2.) *Father of lies* ) would blush to revive such a Lie and  
 Slander as this: And how destructive it is and hath been a John 8. 44.  
 not only to the privileges and freedom, but being of Par-  
 liaments, for Soldiers and those who are no Members,  
 without hearing or accusation, to pull the Major part of the  
 Members out of the House, only for voting according to  
 their consciences; after free and full debates, against the  
 votes or designs of the lesser, inconsiderable part: con-  
 sidering with the Army; let all wise men, and the sad ef-  
 fects thereof ever since, determine.

64y. These Army-Officers never impeached any of the  
 then excluded Members for breach of their trusts, to those  
 few sitting Members they left behind of their own party,  
 by way of Charge or Article, to which they might give a  
 legal answer, and be brought to a publick trial; and when  
 they were pressed to charge some of them they secured as the  
 greatest Delinquents in this kind, with particular breaches  
 of their trusts, they answered, *They had yet no charge at all*  
*ready against any of them, but hoped to provide one in due time;*  
 which they never did to this day. As for their scanda-  
 lous Answer, Jan. 3. being no legal Charge against the Mem-  
 bers, but a pitiful false excuse of their own breach of trust,  
 faith, duty in seising and secluding them; Mr. Pryne in par-  
 ticular in his Epistle to his Speech, and the other Members in  
 their Vindication, gave such a satisfactory Answer to all the  
 Calumnies in it, as they never yet replied to: And there-  
 fore must stand clear from this Scandalous Magnum & Mag-  
 nation in the sight of God and Man.

65y. Sundry of the Members sitting since our seclusion,  
 and now again, have confessed to me; that our seclusion  
 was most unjust; and that their forcible seclusions since, April  
 20. 1653. and in 1654. was but a just retaliation and punish-  
 ment of God upon them, for consenting to our unjust seclusion in  
 December 1648. yea, a means to deprive us from all future  
 hopes of a free Parliament, so long as we had any standing Army  
 in England. And yet must we be guilty of breach of trust?

66y. Major Packer himself (an Anabaptist) then and now  
 again a Member of the Army, in the last Convention at West-  
 minster, publicly acknowledged in the House, in a long  
 Speech

Speech, that he and others of the Army who had a hand in securing and secluding us; were seduced and instigated thereto by Cromwells (and others) suggestions; that we were dishonest men, who pursued our own private interests; and the Kings, to the prejudice of the publick: But afterwards he clearly discerned, That we were very honest Gentlemen, pursuing nothing but the publick Interest; acting according to our consciences; and that he had often cryed God mercy in private, and did there again and again cry them mercy in publick; and hoped they would all forgive him, for living a hand in secluding us: which he oft repeated. And others have acknowledged, they were misled and seduced into this Action, by malicious Disinformations. Wherefore malice it self must needs acquie us from this forged Calumny.

10ly. Those principal Officers of the Army, who accused, and secluded us as *Trust-breakers* in Dec. 1648. both accused those who sate from 1648. till April 20. 1653. turned them all out of doors, and declared them actually dissolved, for sundry years, as far greater Infringers of their Parliamentary trusts than we; sining them in (1) two printed Declarations, A Captious party, carrying on their own Designs to perpetuate themselves in the Parliamentary and Supremie Authority; never answering the ends which God, his People, and the whole Nation expected from them, &c. Therefore if their single accusation of us alone by way of Answer (which we refused in print) disabled us for ever to sit in the House since 1648. and now again since May 7. 1659. by *Neahams* and *Rogers* resolutions and the Army Officers who secluded us; Then much more this their doubled and trebled Accusation against all sitting after our seclusion, and now resetting, by way of Declaration (which they never yet answered) must much more disable them now to sit and act again as a House, especially without us as Members of that Parliament, if continuing still in being.

11ly. The trust reposed in all Members of the Commonwealth House secluded or unsecluded in the last Parliament of King *Charles*, is particularly expressed, comprised in the

Writts

a The Armes Declaration,  
Apr. 20 1653.  
August 23.  
1653. And a  
true state of  
the Commonwealth of  
England, p. 8,  
10.

Writs and Indentures by which they were chosen, returned, empowered, trusted, sworn and acted as Members by the Commanders who elected them; and in the Oathes of Supremacy and Allegiance, which they all took; and ought to take by the Statutes of 1 Eliz. c. 16 & 17 Jac. c. 16 before they could sit or vote as Members. Now this trust was wholly and solely, to do and consent to those things which should happen to be ordained by Common Consent of the King, Lords and Commons, by Common counsel of the Realm, concerning certain and now and urgent affairs touching the Defence of State, Crown of the King and his Kingdom, and of the Church of England: to bear faith and true Allegiance to the King, his heirs and successors, and him and them to defend with all rights, jurisdictions annexed and belonging to the Imperial Crown of England, against all attempts and conspiracies whatsoever: As the Writs and Returns themselves, (yet all) ancient Writs of this kind, and their returns, and the expresse words of these Oathes resolve with the Protestation, League, Covenant, and manifold Declarations, Votes, Resolutions of both Houses, to which those sitting from 48 to 53, and now met again, gave their full, free consents and subscriptions, as well as the secluded Members. Let heaven, earth, our whole Kingdoms, and our Accusers themselves then, now resolve, whether I and my secluded Companions, who constantly, loyally, strenuously in the forecited vote, and all other our proceedings, pursued those Trusts, Oathes, Duties, in despite of all Oppositions; or those unsecluded sitting, re-sitting Members and Army-Officers, who have most apparently, perfidiously violated them in every branch, by and since our seclusions, to the destruction of our King, Kingdoms, Kingship, Parliaments, Church, all rights and jurisdictions of the Crown, and subversion of the Liberty, Property, Privileges of their fellow Members and all other subjects; be the Greatest Trust-breakers, Traitors; and which of us best deserve to lose not only our right of sitting any more in the House, but our very lives, heads, liberties, estates, in point of justice, and conscience.

All that is to be objected against us, with any shadow

a See the second part of my Register, & Kalendar of all Parliamentary Writs.

Objections;

a Nathan, p.  
31.

How of reflection, is the (2<sup>d</sup>) Vote of January 12. 1688.  
made upon the Answer, *Answer* to the Question, *That*  
*That* the House doth approve of the Proceedings of the  
House of the Common Council of the City of London  
to the Dissolution of this House touching the securing and  
securing of some Members thereof: And doth appoint a  
Committee (of 12.) or any 3. of them, to consider what is fur-  
ther to be done upon the said Answer, and present the same to the  
House. But doth this Vote fix any breach of trust upon us  
for which we deserved perpetual exclusion, without any  
hearing, impeachment, &c. &c. Surely not in the least de-  
gree. For 1. it approves only the substance of the Army's  
Answer, which is general and indefinite; 2ly, It is not tou-  
ching the securing and excluding of *all* the Members then se-  
cured, or excluded by the Officers; but only of *some* of  
those Members who were secured, as well as excluded;  
without naming any one of them in particular, most of  
them being released before this vote: Therefore it can fix  
no guilt or crime upon any one particular Member of us,  
unless those few had been nominated: 3ly, This Vote  
was pass'd behind our backs, without hearing any of us be-  
fore it pass'd: 4ly, A *Joint Committee* was appointed to  
consider further of their answer, and report what was further  
to be done therein; which they never did: 5ly, This Vote  
was made above a full month after our excluding and secu-  
ring, when all the Members but 42. were excluded or dis-  
sentenced; and the rest sitting under the Force, Guards,  
of the Army; and so by their own Votes and Ordinances  
of April 20. 1688. this Vote, with all their other pro-  
ceedings, were more Nullities. 6ly, Ten of those who pass'd  
this Vote, were the very Army Officers who made the  
Answer, the chief Contrivers, Authors of our seizing, secu-  
ring, and chief Actuaries: Therefore most unfit to be our  
Judges, or pass any Vote against us behind our backs;  
especially since they promised to confer with us at White-  
hall House the Evening they seized us; and yet lodged us  
all night on the bare boards in Hol. After which they pro-  
mised to confer with us the next morning: and yet at White-  
hall House kept us sitting, waiting in the cold till 7. or eight,  
without



without once vouchsafing to scous, sending us away thence through the dirt, guarded on every side like Rogues to the Kings bed, and *Sown* in the Strand, where they promised *several times* to confer with us, but never came to do it. Now, whether there can be any credit given to their *Votes* or *Answer*, who so frequently brake both their trusts, words, faiths, promises to us and others, before this their Answer, let the world; and our greatest Enemies determine. Finally, the chief Authours of and instrument in this our Accusation and seclusion, were the very self-same Army-Officers and Members who in April 1653, dishonoured, dissolved those now sitting, and then accused, branded them twice or thrice in print, as *far greater Infamies* as their trusts than we: as for the House of Lords, secluded, suppressed by them, (a) *there was never the least breach of trust objected against them*; Neither had the Army, (b) or smaller Garbled remainder of the Common house, the least right or jurisdiction to seclude or eject the Majority of their fellow Members, much less the whole House of Peers. Upon all which premises, I here appeal to all the Tribunals of Men on Earth; and Gods, Christs Tribunals in Heaven (before which I summon all our Old and New Accusers whatsoever) to judge: Whether this Great Charge of breach of our trusts, ever justly could, or henceforth can be objected against us civilly or criminally, without the greatest scandal; and whether this could be a lawfull ground for any to judging our first or last seclusion.

The 30. Question is this: Whether the last Parliament summoned by King Charles the First, assembled at Westminster, 3. Nov. 1640. was not totally and finally dissolved by his beheading, January 30. 1648. notwithstanding the statute of 17 Car. 1. c. 7.

In this my 2. new Antagonists are divided. Rogers, p. 7. confesses it to be dissolved, and that I have learnedly proved it in my Narrative, p. 24. to 34. Adding, How *Staville* that long Disserter is, to prove that we never denied. But though he, and his friends denied it not; yet those who live from 1648. till 1653. by protest of their first writs, elections, and of this Act, as they then affirmed in and by their Speeches, Declarations; Mr. Abbot and Puresaye, in their

\* As they have done now again, Octob. 13. since this was first printed.

a See their Declaration & Votes, M. 17. for suppressing the Lords House.

b See my Plea for the Lords,

Question 3.

Bryne against Pryme, (both of them Members, and one of them now sitting) with their President J. Bradshaw, who condemned the King, and sundry others; denyed it, yet most now sitting denyed it by words and action; whereupon Just answerably refuted them, and satisfied most others by that long Discourse: Therefore it was not needful, as this Critick rashly censures it.

Nedham, p. 35, 36, 37. though he confesseth, That according to Law the Parliament was dissolved by the Kings death; and that while the old Constitution of Parliament remained without disturbance, it is reason this Parliament should be retained; for the reasons I have rendered: Yet in this particular case, by reason of the warr between King and Parliament, he will by no means yeild the Parliament to be dissolved by the Kings death; but to remain intirely in the Members sitting at his death; and that it is now again revived in them, after above 6. years interruption: to prove which strange Chymary, by stranger Medians, he spends some pages, to convince and satisfy all Contradictors. I shall a little examine his absurd and most dangerous Principles from whence he draws his Conclusion. His main Principle to prove, is, in this, That the King, who is the Head of the Nation, did thereupon forfeit his Kingdom and Crown, and became a private person and enemy; dissolved the Constitution both of the Kingdome and Parliament; and the only way to revive the branches, but I stuck up the very root of it, by destroying the Parliamentary Establishment, and so he him self, and thereby introduced another Law of Arms. From whence he deduceth his Conclusions: 1. The Justice of sending the Members to try; 2. The Sufficiency of the authority that condemned and executed the King; 3. The Legality of the remaining Members continuing and sitting at the Parliament, and Supreme Authority of England, which after the Kings death, and a bare Members and Lay do factiously descended and was transmitted to them by the Law of war, for the people. This he determines to be a strong Reason too; for that he saith, viz. both the Parliament and the King, and the Parliament of the former, and present sitting, acting as a Parliament, by these few Members sitting, and excluding all the rest.

To which I answer thus. That if the Kings death by the  
 Resol<sup>tion</sup> dissolved the Parliament in an orderly course, be-  
 cause his writs of summons dated by his death, & they could  
 not treat with him concerning his and his Kingdoms affairs, nor  
 be content to any Bill after his death. Which he freely  
 grants: Then by the selfsame Reason, his violent  
 death must dissolve his Parliament, as I have largely pro-  
 ved already. If the Kings levying war against the Parliament,  
 did actually dissolve the very Constitution, Law of the  
 Parliament and Kingdom, and made him no King at all,  
 but a private person, which he lays for his foundation,  
 then it must necessarily dissolve the Parliament and King-  
 dom too, and make them no Parliament, and Kingdom  
 at all, as well as himself no King. For how can the Pa-  
 rliament continue, when its very Constitution is dissolved?  
 By this Position it inevitably follows, that we had nei-  
 ther King, Parliament, Kingdom, nor any Law at all but  
 only of War, from the beginning of the Wars or Civil War  
 till at least, between the Kings and Parliaments forces  
 many years before his death. But thus the King, Kingdom,  
 Parliament, the sitting as well as secluded Members, both  
 Armies, and out, whole Kingdoms, ever denied in all  
 their Votes, Orders, Ordinances, Declarations, Remon-  
 strances, Petitions, Treaties, Propositions whatsoever from  
 1647, till December 1648. and Nedham himself in his Di-  
 viduals and Mercuries; in all which the Parliaments, both  
 Houses, and Army-Officers, filed him the KING, and the  
 King and his party ever filed them the *House of Parlia-  
 ment*. Therefore this position must be a most *Antithesis*.  
*Falsity*, wherein I trust I shall press the 417. Those he  
 files the house of *faithful Members*, in their very Votes of *Non  
 address* (passed by force and fraud) in their *Book* for the  
 Kings trial, *Impeachment*, Proceedings, Sentence of banish-  
 ment against him, after our seclusion, in their *Decla-  
 ration* of 17 March 1648, after his death, and finally in their  
 Papers, ever filed and acknowledged him TO BE KING,  
 and ENGLAND HIS KINGDOM, notwithstanding the  
 wars between him and the Parliament. Therefore the ve-  
 ry war did not *Unking*, nor make him a *Private person*, nor  
 dissolve the *Constitution* of the Kingdom or Parliament during his life,

a Deut. 17. 8  
c. 19. 15. John  
7. 51. Acts 19.  
38. c. 25. 17.  
Magna Carta.  
c. 29. & Cook  
ibidem.

b see my Plea  
for the Lords,  
p. 424 to  
460.

\*In his Bride-  
bush.

also there can be no war against or betwixt the King  
or Parliament; in the war it selfunking him, unparliament-  
ing them, and dissolved all their constitutions. 5ly. No  
person by the (a) Law of God, Nature, Nations, the Great  
Charter, Laws, Statutes of England, and Votcs of Parliament,  
ought actually to forfeit, or to be ipso facto deprived of his  
Office, Freehold, Liberties, Estate, Life, without a legal proceed-  
ing, trial, conviction, judgement, attainder: Much less then  
the King himself, the Supreme Magistrate, and Governor  
of the Realm (in whom all have a common interest) un-  
kinged and made a private person, or publicke Enemy: and  
totally deprived of his Crown and Sovereignty: There-  
fore his actual leyying war against the Parliament, with-  
out, before any legal impeachment, conviction, or sentence  
of deposition, could not unking nor make him a private  
person, as the case of Edward the 2. and Richard the 2.  
and the (b) Parliaments which deprived them of their  
Kingships after their resignations, clearly resolved, against  
this Jesuiticall *Dilemma*. 6ly. If the King by his bare le-  
yying war against the Parliament, actually lost his Kingship  
and became a meer private person before any sentence of  
deprivation, then by the self-same reason, law, his old and  
new revived Parliament, by its manifold old & new brea-  
ches of troth is actually dissolved & become no Parl. at all;  
yet every Traitor leyying war, conspiring against the King,  
every Murderer, Thief, Felon, corrupt Judg, Justice, Mayor,  
Sheriff, Inferiour Officer, by the very committing of Treason,  
Murder, Felony, Adultery, Bribery, Injustice, and breach  
of their respective troths, should be actually attainted of  
those offences, their Lands, Offices presently confiscated,  
without any Indictment, trial, verdict, judgement against  
them: yet every act of Adultery by any Husband or Wife  
should actually dissolve the bond of marriage for ever,  
without and before any Sentence of divorce between  
them: which 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> are publicly recited as a dan-  
gerous error. And how dangerous such new Notions, Dic-  
tates of Law would prove to all mens Lives, liberties, estates,  
yea to every mans soules since every act of sinne by like con-  
sequences should actually damn and make every sinners  
share of eternall Torment totally and finally from Grace and Gods  
(favour)

favor) let all judicious men resolve. 7ly. If this be Law, then had the King and Parliament upon any Treaty after the wars, accorded; he ought to have been new proclaimed, installed, crowned King again; and the Parliament resummoned by new writs. 8ly. He confesseth this to be the very principle of *Borlase* the Jesuit, from whom he borrows it, p. 24. Therefore his present Parliament and Republike built thereon, are purely Jesuitical by his own confession. 9ly. This Jesuit's position is not so bad as his; He speaks not of every Civil war made by a King upon his Subjects, for which there may be just occasions; but only of a King warring upon his people of purpose to extirpate and destroy them; which he saith, it seems almost impossible any King should be so mad as ever to attempt. Which the King in his war against the Parliament, by his victories, proceedings against the Prisoners, Members, Towns he took during the wars, in sparing all their lives actually, really, and oft times verbally and professedly disclaimed in all his Proclamations, Speeches, Remonstrances, Messages to, and Treaties with the Houses. Therefore his war against them, did neither sink him, nor make him a private person and public Enemy; by this Jesuit's resolution. 10ly. If the Kings war against the Parliament did really sink him; then certainly the Generals, Army-Officers, and Armies actual levying war upon both Houses of Parliament, by secluding, securing the Members and King, did really uncommission and destroy them, and made them no Officers, no Army at all, but a rebellious host; and all Members concerning with them therein, no Members, no Parliament at all. The sequel is infallible. Therefore *Neubam* must either now disclaim this desperate Jesuitical position, with all his 3. Treasonable Conclusions from it; or else henceforth disclaim the Army-Officers, Army, and their formerly suppressed, now revived Parliament. 11ly. Admit his Paradox tries that the King by his war against the Parliament, actually ceased to be a King, &c. yet his Inference thence, that the Parliament was not dissolved by his death; but continued after it, is most false; yet the contrary thence inevitably follows, that it was wholly dissolved long before his death, so soon as he ceased

\* He dyed a Jesuit, in the Jesuits College at Rome.

\* see speed, Trussel, Hollisshed, Walsingham, Hall, stow, and others in R. 2. & H. 4. My Plea for the Lords, p. 424. to 455.

led to be a King and became a private person; and that by the expresse resolution of the whole Parliament of 13 R. 2. and 1 H. 4. rot. Parliam. 1. 2. 3. in a case most like ours. \* Henry Duke of Lancaster, raising a great Army to lay Title to the Crown; King Richard the 2d. bringing an Army to suppress him; the King finding his forces over weak, and the Dukes too potent for him; having seized Bristol, and other forts; thereupon a Parlie was had between them, and agreed, King Richard should summon a Parliament at Westminster, wherein he should resign his Crown, renounce his Kingship, and the Duke to succeed him! Upon this he accordingly summoned a Parliament, where he formally resigned, renounced his Kingship, and was actually deposed of it by sentence; and Henry the 4. who claimed the Crown upon his resignation, declared King. Which done, it was resolved, declared both by the Parliament, King, Lords, Commons, Judges, that this Parliament was actually dissolved by King Richards depositing to all intents, and a new Parliament ordered to be summoned by King Henry in his own name, wherein he was declared, crowned King, and the resignation, depositing of Richard the 2d. ratified, and recorded. Therefore by the resolution of both these Parliaments, (by Noddens own position, as true) the last Parliam. of King Charles, was so far from being continued only by his wars, even after his death, which else would have dissolved it without dispute, that it actually dissolved it in his life time, six years before his death, by degrading him from his Kingship, and making him a private person. And then his Westminster Justice sitting from 1648. to 1653. and now again, cannot have the least shadow of right, law, Reason, to be, act as any part of the \* last Parliament summoned by the King, neither could the whole Parliamentary and supreme power descend, or be transferred to them alone by any Law or colour of right whatsoever, by the Kings war, death, or out decisions, as he most absurdly concludes. 14ly. The sum of all Noddens discourse to support his present Parliaments, and Republickes right, title, is but this: That in civil wars and commotions the conquering or prevailing party gain a legal Supreme Authority and Parliamentary power over

\* Especially the Members sitting by writs issued by the Keepers of the Liberties of England after the Kings beheading.



over the whole: That the Kings royal authority devolved by conquest to the Parliament: the whole Parliamentary Authority to his Justice by their forcible seclusion of the Majority of the Commons, and suppression of the House of Lords: And if so, then by the self-same consequences, the whole Kingly and Parliamentary Authority was lawfully devolved on the Lord Genl. Fairfax and Army-Officers when they seized the King, seclued the Members, suppressed the Lords, and placed Guards on those that sat in 1648: Or at least on such of the Officers as were then Members of the Commons House not to the Justice since on now sitting: That afterwards it descended, devolved to Gen. Cromwell (a principal Member) when he conquered and turned the Justice out of doors, Apr. 23, 1653: as he and the Army-Officers then argued; who thereupon (after some Months exercise thereof by making New Laws, and imposing New Taxes at Whitehall, Anno 1653:) afterwards transferred it by deed to their Little Commissions elected by them in September, part of which resigning back their Supreme power to Cromwell, he thereupon claimed it as wholly and absolutely vested in himself, without any limits: as he declared in his printed Speeches 1654. and 1657. Whereupon he retained it under the Title of A ROYAL PROTECTOR, till his death; then delegating it to his Son Richard, who by this original Title enjoyed it; till overpowered by his Brother Fleetwood and other Army-Officers; who by this right of the Long Sword alone, unpurchased him, and then called in the remainder of the Little Justice to sit and act as a Parliament under them. So that by the Nebulous Doctrine, the Supreme Royal and Parliamentary power is legally residing in those Army-Officers who have conquered all the rest, till some other greater, stronger power shall be able to conquer them; and his Majesty is constrained to be their Substitute to act, vote what they shall prescribe. And by the self-same principle, as the Army-Officers by rebelling against and suppressing the Parliament and their Masters, who raised, waged them for their defence; contrary to all Laws of God, man, their own Oaths, Commissions, their legalised just and legal Title (as he argues) to the Supreme Royal and Parliamentary

† Of 120, & 100 thousand pounds a Month, by a Whitehall Ordinance.

\* which by the same Law, reason, they have since thrust out of doors, & usurped the Supreme Legislative power to their General Council of Army-Officers, & Committee of safety, repealing their Junctions, Acts Orders, Proceedings, to all intents whatsoever, in their Declaration, Oct. 27, 1659.

ent Authority of the Nation (not the people in whom they pretended it to be vested) to any Trayson by killing or dispossessing his lawfull Sovereign, any Son by killing or dispossessing his Father, any Servant by imprisoning, killing, beating, sleeping his Master out of doors, every Thiefe, plunderer in the world, able by force to take away any persons purse, goods, house, lands, or shall by power make himself a Judge, Justice, Magistrate, or take away another mans wife, shall have a just and legal Title against the owners and all others: and Neither Parliament and new Republike can neither condemn nor execute any Thiefe, Pirate, Murderer, Plunderer, Adulterer, Ravisher, nor punish any disseiser or wrong-doer whatsoever that is stronger than the party injured: since they all may justify their force, actions, to be lawfull against the letters of the 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 Commandements by the self-same Law, Divinity, Saintlike Title of the longest Sword, the greatest might, and prevailing party. I hope by this time, he and all others clearly discern the desperate fatal consequences of his *Jesuitical position*, and that his *Interregnum* will not be, as he calls it, a sink of Lies, and destructive paradoxes.

Will this will not help to prop up the legal Sovereign Authority of his present Parliament and Republike, the hath 3 other Pillars to support them, p. 37. 1. The Law of Necessity, a pretty bull, when as the old proverb resolves, *Necessitas non habet legem*: I am sure it will now admit of an Law, Justice, Conscience, Equity. Did not the beheaded King plead this Law for *Ship-money*, Excise, and other illegal projects? yet the long (A) Parliament adjudged necessary in these cases, to be no Law, nor this a Law. And shall those very Members plead it in their own case now, who then judged it no Law nor Plea in his? Alas! This Law was pleaded by Cromwell and the Army Officers in April 1653. for the dissolution of those now sitting, who together with *Ne domus*, p. 40. resolve it no Law or Plea at all, and can it be justly urged now for their restitution doubly? It is a pretext for all billings, treachery, impiety, violence ever acted in the world, as I have proved in my *Long and my Speech*, and the *second Chapter* in their *Limitation*, when the

the

the Officers, it should be for our *Salus*; and can it then be made the foundation of *Constitution* and its *Junctio* constitution? 5ly. He adds out of *Grotius*, l. 2. *de Jure Belli*, cap. 6. *Necessitas facit rem non licitam licitam*. If so, and we are now reduced to such a necessity, as he argues, then it follows, 1. That this extreme necessity which *comprehends* any part of a Kingdom, Republic, City, from the power, jurisdiction of the whole, as *Grotius* there resolves, hath much more exempted our whole three Kingdoms, the entire Lords House and Nobility, the Majority of the old Commons House yet surviving, with all Counties, Cities, Boroughs for which they served, from the power, jurisdiction of the present *usurping* *Jacobite* Army, so that they have no right, authority, colour at all to impose any new *Laws*, *Taxes*, *Militia*, *Excises*, on all or any of them; nor yet to imprison, sequester, punish any of them for defending themselves by force of arms against their unjust *usurpation* over them. 2ly. That they can't impose a new Government or Republic on all or any of them, without their own free voluntary elections, consents; because all politic Governments and Corporations are and ought to be made by voluntary contract and free consent of all the parts, at *summa* *potestas*, in partes et *personas* *solu* *potestate* *met* *tenentur* *et*, as *Grotius* there resolves. 3ly. That all the integral parts of any politic body, when the first agreement and Government which united them into a Kingdom or Republic is dissolved (as *Nedham* asserts our Kingdom and Parliament are) by the mere right and Law of Nature have as inseparable, inherent a right, vote to constitute themselves into another new form of Government, as any one prevailing party of that body, being all equally men, Englishmen, free men by Nature, and having no superiority over each other. Therefore the Supreme authority and Parliamentary power in our present condition and extreme necessity by *Grotius* his decision is not devolved to the *Minister* *Jacobite* or Army Officers, as *Nedham* absurdly concludes, against his Oracle *Grotius*, but to the *generality* of the people, as this very *Jacobite* voted Jan. 6. 1748. and the Army Officers declared, in their Agreement of the people pre-

\* As the General Council of Officers of the Army, in their Declaration, Octo. 27. 1659. p. 18. 19. intend to do.

\* Much lesse  
their General  
Council of  
the Army-  
Officers, and  
New Com-  
mittee of safe-  
ty.

sent to them November 28. 1648. and Jan. 28. 1649.  
Therefore by their own Votes, resolutions, petitions, the  
generality of the peoples, not the *Yankee*, are now the  
*supreme authorities*; and those 30 or 40 Members of the old  
Parliament & Army, have not the least pretence of Right,  
Law, Reason, power to domineer over all the Nobility,  
Gentry, Clergy, Freemen of the Nation, and the secluded  
Members, nor totally to exclude them all from their Coun-  
cils, Company, much lesse to secure, disarm, plunder them  
at their pleasures, to double, treble their Taxes, to use  
them not like their *sejournees*, but their *Aegyptian bond-  
slaves*, as now they do. What such an Extremity, Necessary  
then may now put our whole three Nations justly upon by  
*Gravus* and *Nubibus* Law too, let them wisely and timely  
consider for their own and the publique safety.

His 2. Pillar is this of *Gravus*, That Is a civil war, *the  
writings and field book Laws of Nations* are of no force, In-  
deed we now finde it true by sad experience under our  
*New Legifera* and *Tax-masters*;) and that that hath to be  
dismissed Late, *1648* shall be settled by the *prevailing  
party*. How this new doctrine will suite with all our late  
Parliamentary Votes, Ordinances, Declarations, Remon-  
strances, Petitiones, League, Covenant, Soldiers Com-  
missions, and Army Remonstrances; or with our Civil  
war, which was only for the preservation and defence of our  
ancient fundamental Laws, Statutes, and Great Charter of our  
Liberties, against all arbitrary encroachments, alterations, vi-  
olations of them; Or with the *Juncker* Declaration, March  
17. 1648. for turning our Kingdom into a Free State;  
wherein they promise over and over, *immutably to defend  
and maintain these ancient Laws, the Liberties of our Free-  
dom, and the ancient Right of all other Laws in the world, by  
violation, alteration, or abrogation whereof greater mischief  
would inevitably befall us, than ever we suffered under our former  
and Kingly Government*. Or how it will accord with their  
Proclamations May 29. 1649. to like purpose, *the Army*,  
and that power for which he pleads to be set. To whose  
arbitrary will and tyranny (if this monstrous paradox be  
Ours) he prostrates all our Laws and Liberties, after  
full

full 17 years bloody contest, and most cruel Concertation for their Defence, against this his position and practice.

His 3. pillar is this, which he applies to the particular case of the secluded Members, p. 37. *Si qui jure suo uti non possunt, curam in vicem sit presentibus*: Grotius l. 2. c. 5. His meaning is, that if any Members of a Senate, Court or Parliament be absent through sickness, or any other voluntary or necessary occasions, the rest may sit and act: will it thence follow, as this Mountbank argues, *Ergo*, the Minor part of the Commons House (yea less than 40 of them) may sit and act now & heretofore, not only as a Commons House, but absolute Parl. because they and the Army forcibly secluded the Major part, the whole House of Lords, and beheaded King. Such a grosse *Non sequitur* as this, is no better justified from *Grotius* words, than this: The Army may forcibly seclude all but 5 or 6 of those now sitting, or leave *Fleetwood*, and Sir *H. Vane* alone: *Ergo*, in such a case the whole right and power of the Parliament accrues to them alone, and they may sit, vote as a Parliament, and make what Laws, Acts, and impose what Taxes, Excises they please, as *Cromwell* and his Council did at *Whitehall* upon the self-same ground. *Uho absurdo dato mille sequuntur*.

\* And Fleetwood, with his New Committee of Safety now,

You see now by this true the fallhood, absurdity, and dangerous consequences of *Nedham's* Atheistical, Jesuitical Principles, whereon he would bottom the continuance, rectitude, justice, legality of his pretended Parliament, and Republick, laying a ground for, and encouraging all disorders, confusion, violence, treacheries and villanies whatsoever by the Law of Necessity and the longest sword: and what a necessary Tool he is for the party, because he can say or print any thing for them, though never so false, absurd, mischievous, and yet not be in danger of his head: (they are his own expressions, p. 32. 37.) I shall inform him of some other Principles prescribed to all Saints, Christians, and Soulishers, by God and Christ himself, which they ought to follow under pain of damnation. The first is Mat. 7. 12. *All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them*, for

this is the Law and the Prophets. The 2. is Mat. 22. 37. Render therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are Gods. The 3. is Luke 3. 14. Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages. The 4. is Rom. 13. 7. 8. Render therefore to all their dues, &c. Owe nothing to any man, but love one another. The 5. is Prov. 24. 21. My Son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with those who are given to change. The 6. is Ps. 1. 8. Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, &c. And if he can find his present or former Parliament, Republike, or Interest will not lie, and forecited Conclusions on these Principles, I shall be his Proselyte, till then I cannot, I dare not but renounce them, as Jesuitical, Atheistical, Diabolical.

\* Page 406. 41.

I shall not follow him in his Wild-goose chase any further, to prove the old Parliament undissolved, and now revived: what he writes of Cromwells Parliaments and Conventions, during the preternatural dead Interval from April 53. to May 59. That they had not the legal force and virtue of Parliaments: That they were nothing in Law of themselves, being creatures of another Legislature: (though he writ the quite contrary in his life-time) That the Members of this revived Parliament sitting in them, did not own them for legal Parliaments: That their sitting in them as Parliaments, could not prejudice nor conclude the Body now sitting, because a body of men in equal power and right, cannot be concluded by particulars, as done by their own Members without consent of the rest; And that though they did not own those Parliaments, nor the power that called them, yet their many and great complaints of their being secluded from them (by force, or new Oathes) as an infringement of the Peoples right in Parliament, were just, and they might well complain, because their complaint of violation was grounded only upon the General Right inherent in the People, will fully manifest the Parliament of King Charles to be totally dissolved by his death, notwithstanding any private Members sitting in it afterwards, his pretended Pardons of Commons, &c. and now sitting to be no Parliament at all, nor preserved in Law or verified that yet Mr. Byrn and other Members might justly complain of their forcible



forcible seclusion from it, in the people's general inherent right, as themselves did when secluded from *Cromwells* Parliaments, which they held void and null. And that if it be still in being, and was only suspended by *Cromwells* 6. years force, in respect only of the actual exercise of their power, not their inherent right, which is now revived: All the secluded Members, Lords, and *Charles Stewart* too, ought in right and justice to be recalled and remitted to their rights, from which they were forcibly interrupted, as well as those now sitting, having no legal power, ground, nor colour to seclude them, as I have already proved.

To cloze up this Question, I shall propose this *Dilemma* to my dissenting Opponents. If the old Parliament were totally and finally dissolved by the Kings death, as *Rogers* confesseth, and *Nedham* grants in point of Law and Reason: Then those few Commons sitting after his death, and now again, cannot possibly be a Parliament, nor Committee of Parliament in any sense. 1. Because never summoned by any writ to any such Parl. as this. 2. Because never elected; intrusted by the people, who elected the in the old Parliament, to sit in this, or any other Parliament, without a King and House of Lords. 3ly. Because not new elected by their old electors, or any other Counties, Cities, Boroughs since the Kings death to sit alone, as then or now they do. 4ly. Because permitted, desired to sit at first only by the Army-Officers, their former mercenary Servants; and now invited to sit again only upon some of their motions; having no pretence of Law or right to elect or create them a Parliament, or Representative of the People of *England*: much lesse than of *Scotland* and *Ireland*. 5ly. Because they are not the fifth part of a Commons House for number or quality, by our old Laws, Statutes, or the new Instrument or *Advice*, most Counties, Cities, Boroughs, of the Nation having not so much as one Knight, Citizen or Burgesse in it to represent them; and *Scotland*, *Ireland* none at all: and so by the Armys own Declaration at *St. Albans*, their own Agreement of the People, and own Votes for *An Equal Representative*, can be no Parliament at all, but the highest, blackest Traitors to, numbers over the whole Kingdoms Rights and Privileges.

\* *Toties Mag-*  
*na Carta*, c. 52.  
*Hen. de*  
*Knyghton de*  
*Event. Angl.*  
*l. 3. c. 14. My*  
*Plea for the*  
*Lords*, p. 268,  
 269, 272, 279,  
 280, 193. *Ex-*  
*act Abridge-*  
*ment*, p. 13.  
 195, 268, 376,  
 to 384.

In the \* Parliament of 15 E. 3. in the Act for the Baille  
 of the two Spencers, Cl. 15 E. 3. m. 32. dorso, the Parliam-  
 ents of 4 E. 3. rot. Par. n. 1. 28 E. 3. n. 9, 10. 21 E. 3.  
 rot. Par. n. 21. 21 R. 2. rot. Par. n. 19, 16. 21 R. 2. rot.  
 Par. n. 3. & Plac. Corona n. 7, to 16. It was adjudged, resolu-  
 ed, declared by the King and Parliament, that the above-  
 ing and usurping of **REGAL POWER**, by the two Spencers,  
 Roger Mortimer Earl of March, the Duke of Gloucester, Arundel  
 Archbishop of York, the Earls of Arundel and others, by keep-  
 ing the Lords, Great Men and Counsel of the King from his pre-  
 sence, the Parliament and Council by placing and displacing pub-  
 like Officers at their pleasures; By condemning, executing Lords  
 and others of the Kings Subjects without his privity by night and  
 power both in and out of Parliament: By not permitting the King  
 to hear the petitions and complaints of his Nobles and People, and  
 to do them justice against these usurpers oppressors to their own  
 and the Kings subverting: By compelling the King to grant  
 pardons to Rebels and others who flew his faithfull Lords and  
 Subjects: By seizing, disposing of the Kings Treasure and Re-  
 venues at their pleasures; and enforcing the King to grant them a  
 Commission to manage his Royal affairs, trust and revenues; in  
 restraint and derogation of his royal power and prerogative: it  
 was no lesse than **HIGH TREASON** by Law: For some of  
 which encroachments of Royalty, some of them were **Barons**,  
 others of them **Bishops** and **Executors** in **Excommunications**, and  
 their **Estates**, confiscated by Judgements and Acts of Parlia-  
 ment. If then the encroaching and usurping of **REGAL**  
**POWER** in any of these particulars, be no lesse than **HIGH**  
**TREASON** by the resolution of these Parliaments, then  
 questionlesse the usurpation, exercise, not only of Regal  
 power in the highest degree, in calling, creating, dissolving  
 Parliaments, giving the royal assents to Bills, Pardons, exe-  
 cuting Lords, Commons, creating publike Officers, mak-  
 ing new Seals, issuing out Writs, Commissions, making  
 Warr and Peace, coining Money, &c. but also of Parlia-  
 mental power too, in making new Law, Acts, Treasons,  
 repealing, altering old Lawes, and forms of Process, im-  
 posing new Taxes, Excises, Forfeitures, *Millions*, creating  
 new Courts, *Judicatures*, neither of all which the King  
 can

can do by his regal Power, but in and by the Parliament only, wherein both the Power of the King in its highest orb, and of all the Lords, Commons are united, concentrated, must needs be the highest Treason that possibly can be committed, both against the King, Kingdom, Parliament, Lords, Commons, People; all injured, usurped on, tyrannized over, dishonored and oppressed thereby in the highest degree. Which should discourage, deterre the *Anti-Parliamentary Fanatics*, and all those who have any dread of God, Men, or love to Parliaments, and their Native Country, from usurping such a power, as well for their own, as the publick weal.

If the long Parliament be still in being and now revived, (as *Neidham* pleads, but proves not at all, his own principles evincing the contrary) then all the Lords and seclused Members ought in right and Justice to be freely admitted to sit, vote therein, for the premised reasonse those now sitting and sitting without them, will incur the guilt of *Highest Treason* for Usurping both *Regal* and *Parliamental* power, by sheer force, without any Act of Parl. which an expresse Act of Parliament made by assent of all the 3. Estates cannot transfer unto them, as the Statute of 1 H. 4. c. 3. and Parliament of 1 H. 4. rot. Parl. n. 25. expressly resolve, and I have proved in my *Narrative*, p. 22, 23, 24. since the *Highest regal and Parliamentary trusts* for the publick good, safety, repose in many by the people, cannot be transferred nor delegated unto a few, nor the Parliament power, trust, assigned over, any more than the *Regal*.

Having dispatched these grand questions, I shall be briefe in the 4th. being only this.

Whether the Oathes of Supremacy, Allegiance, and Homage to the late King, his Heirs and Successors, were finally determined by, and expired at his death?

*Neidham*, p. 41, 42. and *Rogers*, p. 33. affirm they are; because the old form of Kingly Government is lawfully (as they say) extinguished, and a new form introduced, and so the Oath impossible, because the persons and things to whom they were made are at an end: Which opinion having largely refuted, in my *Contestation Discourse*, proving those Oathes to be still obligatory and binding, by unanswerable Scripture-presidents and

\*Hobards Reports, p. 155, 156.

Question 4.

and authorities, to which neither of these *Antiquists* reply one syllable: I shall briefly reply to what they object.

1. That the frame of our Kingly Government was not *legally dissolved*, but *violently and treacherously interrupted only*, as he saith this Parliament and Republike were by *Domestick* intrusion. 2ly. That by the resolution of our *Sanities*, Judges, Laws, which admit no *Interregnum*, we have still a Kingdom, a King, an Heir and Successor to the Crown in actual being, (though out of actual, not legal possession) to whom we may and ought to make good our Oathes.

3ly. That our fellow-members and subjects who took these Oathes as well as we, can neither absolve themselves nor us by their *perjury* or *treachery* in violating them, by their late forcible, illegal proceedings, and new Ingagement against the King, his Heirs and successors. 4ly. That it is both possible, just, necessary, safe, honourable, Christian, for them and us, and our 3 Kingdoms, Churches, Religion, to call in the right heir and successor to the Crown, upon honorable *Terms*; there being no obstacle to it but only want of will, or the covetousness, rapine, ambition, guilt or fear of punishment in some particular persons in present power, against the general desire and interest of our 3. whole Kingdoms, Nations, endangered, ambrosied, oppressed, and well-nigh totally ruined, exhalsted by his long seclusion. 5. That these Objectors and others slighting, neglecting, violating, absolving themselves and others from the conscientious obligation, legal performance of these sacred Oathes, obliging themselves in particular and the whole Kingdom in general, to the late King *his Heirs and Successors* in perpetuity, is no argument of their piety, saintship; religion, fear of God, honesty, truth, justice, but of their avowed *Atheism*, *Impiety*, *Injustice*, contempt of God, and all his threats, judgments denounced, inflicted upon *Perjured* infringers of their Oathes, Covenants to their King and others. 6ly. That for the violation of these Oathes, the whole three Kingdoms have deeply mourned, suffered in sundry kinds ever since 1648. and are now likely to be ruined by *Taxes*, *Contributions*, *Oppressions* of all sorts, *loss of trade*, *unseasonable weather*, *diseases* *consisting in* *contagious* *plagues* *pestilence* *and* *epidemically*

epidemically reigning, and other judgements. 7ly. That Abraham himself the father of all the faithfull; swearing by God, that he would not deal falsely with Abimelech, nor with his Son, nor with his Sons son, but according to the kindness he had done to Abraham, Gen. 21. 23, 24, &c. and his care to perform his Oath; hath justified not only the lawfulness of all our Oathes to the King, his heirs and successors, but confirmed our Obligation to them all, and how conscientiously we ought to perform them without fraud or falsehood, yea disowned all those from being of his faith or spiritual seed, who make little conscience to perform them. 8ly. Thus as the Apostle resolves, Gal. 3. 16, 17. That the Covenant made by God to Abraham and his seed in Christ be-fore, the Law which was made 430. years after cannot disannul, that it should make the Promise of no effect: So the New Engagement made, taken after these two Oathes to our New Governors and their late Oath so be Constant, as well, as True and Faithfull to their new Republike, without Kings, or single person, or House of Lords (obliging those who take it, if binding, not only to sundry Prejuries, Treasons, but constant perseverance in them without repentance) cannot disannul these former Oathes to the King, & his heirs and successors, and make them of no effect, as Rogers, &c. N:dbam tell us, which I have elsewhere proved. 9ly. John Rogers, p. 9. informs us, that Cleomines the Lacedemonian, swore to his friend Archonides, that he would do all things joyntly with him, and A& nothing without his HEAD were in it. After which watching his time, he cut off his Companions head; and to keep his Covenant, after he had parboyled it, he kept it by him, honored and preserved it; and upon every weighty matter or consultation would set his Skull by him, and tell it what he purposed; saying that he did not violate his Engagement, or break his Oath in the least, seeing he did ever take counsel with the head of Archonides, and did nothing without it. Verily my Antagonists and those Members they plead for, have dealt more falsely with the late King, Lords, and their fellow Members, than Cleomines with Archonides; they twice Swore, Perjured.

Vowed and Covenanted too over and over, to be true and faithfull to the King, and to *act all things* jointly with him, the Lords, and their fellow Commons in Parliament, and transact nothing without their heads and advice were in it. But though afterwards watching their opportunity, they cut off the Kings head, and some of the Lords, as he did his Friends; suppressed the whole House of Lords, and secluded most of their fellow Commoners; yet they do not set either their heads, sculls, or any of their surviving persons before them in the House when they consult upon every or any weighty matter, nor tell them what they purpose: And yet they and these their Advocates tell us and others; They do not violate their Protestations, Vows, Covenants, nor yet break their Oathes, Whether of them are the greatest Hypocrites, Impostors, let the world now judge.

The 5. Question between John Rogers and me alone, is this.

*Quest. 5.*

Whether the Jesuites and our forein Spanish, French and other Common Popish Adversaries, were the Original Plotters, and Under-band fomentors, of the change of our antient Hereditary Kingship and Kingdom into a NEW COMMON-WEALTH, and of the late Exorbitant violent Proceedings against the King, Parliament, and secluded Members, to accomplish this their design?

Mr. Pryne hath abundantly proved the affirmative by punctual Testimonies out of Parsons, Campanella, Watson, Clarke, Richelieu's Instructions, Conte Galeazzo, the Lord Digbys and others Letters, Mutinus Polemo, and other Evidences; by pregnant Reasons and Demonstrations, both *a priori et posteriori*, in his Speech, Memoire, Epistles to his New Discovery of Free-State Tyranny, Jus Patronatus, Seasonable Vindication; The Republicans Good Old Cause anatomized; and in his Narrative, p. 18, 19, 20. 40, to 64. 85, to 89. These Evidences *of* Rogers neither doth, nor can deny in any particular; only he contradicts the Conclusion, as not sufficiently warranted by the premises; when as most judicious Protestants of all professions and degrees who have seri-

a P, 27, to 36.



ously perished them, are abundantly satisfied, and conclude the contrary, to this *Johann ad oppositum*; who bestows whole sheets and volumes of rayling Epichletes, Scurrilous Scoffs, unchristian, obscene Quizzes and farces upon me, only upon this accompt, that I have translated the *Odium* and guilt of the contrivings, fomenting the late Gunpowder Treason which blew up our King, Kingdom, Parliament, Lords House, and Kingly Government, to erect a New Repablike, from the Protestants, to the Jesuits and those of their religion, who plotted the old one, and would have fathered it on the Puritans, had it taken the like effect as this hath done; which I thought would have deserved thanks, rather than such reproachfull usage from such a Zealot as he pretends to be. But since he will needs appropriate the glory and honour of this last Powder-Plot, (transcending the former) to those traitors for whom he pleads, and to himself and his disciples, and allow the Jesuits (a many of whom he confesseth are doublelesse in England under disguises and folding-doors, p. 35.) no share at all in its projection, or execution; I shall no waies envy them this new Garland, wherewith he Crowns their Temples; let them wear it in triumph to their graves, or Tyburn; I shall not envy them this new Crown of glory, of which they are so ambitious, that Rogers spends many leaves, p. 27, to 37. to evade the Authors I quote to prove the Commonwealth a spurious issue of the Jesuits projection, by his impertinent answers to them.

\* P. 34, to 41.

1. He endeavours to evade my quotations of *Parsons* and *Campanella*, the first projectors of turning our English Kingdom, into an *Holland Commonwealth*, by the agency of the Jesuits, confederating with Anabaptists and other Sectaries agreeing with them in Antimonarchical principles, by the help of a prevalent seduced party in the *Parliament house*, when purged, reformed after *Parsons* new models; and by raising wars, tumults, in the Realm, and then infusing this Principle into the Common Soldier, people and every Preceptor, or factious multitude, getting the Title of a *Publique State*, or *Helvetican Commonwealth*, to examine their So-

veraigns by what Title they hold their Crowns, and to alter, change the course, inheritance and succession of the Crown and publike Government at their pleasures, and dispossesse the right heirs general to the Crown, and put them to their Vermedon to recover them. To which he answers. 1. That these their Politicks were calculated to the State of the Nation as it was in Queen Elizabeths time when they writ, to divide us with factions, and divisions at home, stir up the seeds of an inexplicable, irreconcilable war between England and Scotland, to deprive King James of the Crown of England; to promote the Spaniards interest, and hinder the English from infesting his Fleet, and Indies: Ergo the Jesuites were not the original projectors of turning our Kingdom into a Commonwealth, though he produceth none else before or besides them; nor yet prosecuted this design (so long since laid) afresh (as I have proved they did) in 1647. and 1648. for the self-same ends, in substance, by the self-same means and instruments. 2ly. He saith, I should prove that *This*, *this is the same Commonwealth they plotted then in every circumstance*: I prove it produced by the same instruments, means, pattern they prescribed, and that it pursued the same ends, designs, which is sufficient and punctual. The rather, because himself and those he pleads for, are not yet agreed what form or kinde of creature their new Commonwealth shall be; they being much divided about it, as himself attests: who spends some sheets against Mr. Harringtons and others Models of it. 3ly. He adds, their design proved abortive in *Q. Elizabeths* reign, and in the powder-plot against King James; What then? Ergo, they pursued it not since, as I prove by late pregnant Testimonies, and more than probable arguments, is a meer inconsequent. 4ly. He objects, the Jesuits Commonwealth admits no toleration of Religions; never was against Kingship and the Office of it, as theirs is, nor hath any similitude with Jesuitism. All false; the Jesuits pleaded alwayes for (i) a free toleration of religion in England, that themselves might be tolerated, though they deny it elsewhere: they are k professed enemies to the office, as well as persons of all Protestant, yea and most

i See their printed Petitions to that effect to King James. Mr. Edwards Gannases and Treatise against Toleration.

k See my Epistle before my Historical and Legal Vindication.

most Popish Kings; and projected to make us a Commonwealth upon this account in opposition to Kingship: it hath similitude with *Infatism* both in its principles, witness those of Barclay and Mariane, cited by Needham, whereon he founds it; and in its practices of murdering Protestant Kings, blowing up Parliaments, absolving Subjects from their Oath and Allegiance, &c. by which it was founded, supported, revived. What else he allegeth, is but meer Froth of his wanton brain, and scurrilous pen, unworthy reply. Only because he calls upon me for more evidence, if I have it, to prove his Good Old Cause and Commonwealth a Plot of the Jesuits, I shall gratify him herein. 1. Hugh Peters himself, very well acquainted of late years with the Jesuits persons, plots, principles, practices, in his Letter to a great Army-Officer (quoted by himself, p. 12,) styles it, *A Cheat of the Jesuits put upon the Army*; and that with much regret of heart and spirit. 2ly. A grave Protestant Gentleman of the Temple last Trinity Term riding up to London, meeting with a Popish Gent. of his acquaintance on the way, they discoursing of these last Revolutions and changes of Government, the Protestant told him, that these alterations were but the Plots and productions of the Jesuits and those of his Religion, who did but laugh at us in their sleeves, to see what fools they made us. At which the Papist growing somewhat angry; He desired him to be patient, since they were antient friends, and what he spake was not in jeast or scoff, as he took it, but in sober sadness; desiring him (having great acquaintance amongst the Papists) to inquire out the truth of what he spake, when he came to London, where most Papists in England were then assembled, for both their satisfactions, and to give him an account thereof; which he promised to do: About 5. or 6. dayes after, this Papist told him, That according to his request, he had made diligent inquiry of the truth of what he spake on the way; and that he found, all or most of the Jesuites were Unabes, they and most of the Jesuited Papists being against the King, and wholly for a Commonwealth, as being most advantageous for the King of Spains Interest; using more words to the same effect. Which the Protestant (be-  
ing

ing my old familiar acquaintance) about two dayes after related to me in Westminster-hall, as a concurrent testimony with that I had published to this effect in my *True and perfect Narrative*, and the *Republicans Spurious good old Cause truly Anatomized*. 3ly. Lilly (a zealous Republican) in his *Almanack*, Anno 1651. prognosticated; That the Stars did then promise Acts of Grace and Favor to Popish Recusants, who in their Zeal and Loyalty to the New Republicke exceeded most Presbyterians. An argument it was a creature of the Jesuites and their projection, to procure them more grace and favor than before, and promote their designs against us. 4ly. Nedham (Rogers his Confederate and fellow Champion against me) makes use of the Jesuit Barclay his forecited *Jesuitical Principle*, as the chief corner-stone of our New Parliaments and Republickes structure whereon they are both built: And not only so, but he useth the very Arguments of *Campanilla*, which he prescribed the King of Spain to suggest to the English Nobility, Protestants and Clergy, to hinder and keep out King James from the Crown of England upon Queen Elizabeths death; to dissuade and draw them all off from King Charles; and oppose his restitution now. *Campanilla*s words are these, cap. 25. *De Mon. Hispanica*, p. 207. 208. *Præterea suspicionem incutiat amicis Elizabethæ, sepius sit inculcando fore ut Jacobus in amicis Elizabethæ eodem maternam vindicaturus sit, &c. præsertim cum Maria ipsius matris moriens et Religionem Catholicam, et suæ cordis vindictam Deo commendaverit. Exasperandi etiam sunt nimis Episcoporum & Ministrorum Anglicorum, proponendo illis, Regem Scotiæ Calvinismum amplectum esse spe et cupiditate Regni, adactumque vi a Baronibus hæreticis: Quod si vero Regnum Angliæ etiam obtineat, tunc illum cito priorem Religionem revocaturum esse, quoniam quidem non solum Mater defuncta, verum etiam Rex ipse Galliarum summi sapere et illam commendarint. Quibus modis fit ut summa belli inextricabilia inter Angliam & Scotiam jactentur, &c.* to keep King James from the Crown. Which Nedham thus imitates and pursues, with a little variation,

in his Interest, Sect. 3. of the Presbyterians, p. 12, 13: The Royal party will never leave buzzing in C. Stuart's ears to quicken his memory, that the interest of your party was in its infancy founded upon the ruin of HIS GRAND-MOTHER, continued and improved by the perpetual vexation of his GRAND-FATHER, and at length prosecuted TO THE DECAPITATION OF HIS FATHER. Be not so weak as to fool your selves that you shall fare better than others. It is the common sense of the Cavaliers, that you prepared his FATHER for the block, and are incensed at others because they took from you the honour of the execution. Dr. Crajon told him, That the Presbyterians pulled his FATHER Down and held him by the hair, while the Independents cut off his head. And after him it was more elegantly expressed by Salmaciuss, Presbyteriani Sacrificium ligarunt, Independentes jugularunt, &c. And p. 5, 6. The PAPISTS having had so fair a Creature of the Father, for many reasons they have no cause to fear soul dealing from the Son. As for HIS RELIGION (if any) it is at best, but a devotion to Prelacy, which was bequeathed to him by Legacy. All his other pretences of Religion in Scotland, he forfeited before ever he left that Countrey. What profession he hath since owned abroad, hath (for reasons of State) been kept very close, yet not so close but he discovered it. But if this be not evident, let us have recourse to reason, and then consider, HOW LONG HE WAS UNDER THE WING OF HIS MOTHERS INSTRUCTIONS IN FRANCE, and what a Nursery Flanders hath been for him since, which IS THE MOST JESUITED PLACE IN THE WORLD: consider also the urgency of his necessities, disposing him to embrace anything, or take any course to get a Crown, being under the same influence of the wandring Starre, called Reason of State, as was his GRAND-FATHER H. the 4<sup>th</sup> of France, who shifted his Religion to secure a Crown, &c. These put all together into the ballance, are ground enough to believe him sufficiently affected, if not sworn to Popery. Here we have Nedham plowing with Campanella his heifer, using his very policy, words, arguments in substance to exasperate the Presbyterians, Independents, and Protestant party against Charles

Charles Stuart, and keep him from the Crown, as Campanella suggested to the King of Spain, and the English Protestants and Prelates to exasperate them against his Grandfather King James for the self-same end, by traducing both in their Religion, and meditation of revenge of their respective Mothers and Fathers decollations.

Here I shall desire the Readers to take special Notice of 4. particulars. 1. Of Campanella, the Jesuites, foreign Popish Princes and their Instruments Machiavillian practice; secretly, seriously, frequently to suggest to Protestant Subjects, that their most Orthodox Protestant Kings, and right heirs to the Crown, are inwardly inclined and well-affected to Popery, that they profess themselves Protestants, only for politick ends, to gain or retain the Crown; that when they are settled in their thrones, they will either profess, or introduce Popery (which would be the Jesuits and Papists greatest advantage who thus suggest it, if true). purposely to exasperate their Protestant Subjects, against, and alienate their affections from them; yea make them the visible Instruments to keep them from their hereditary Crowns, to the scandal, prejudice of the Protestant Religion, though they be most real, cordial, constant Professors of it. And whence such scandalous suggestions originally spring.

2ly. Of the inexcusable malice of Nedham, professing himself a Protestant, not only in imitating this Jesuitical Romish practice against his own hereditary Protestant Sovereign Ch. Stuart, but transcending it many degrees; First, by premitting his beheaded Fathers long education of him in the Protestant Religion while he lived; and this charge unto him in a Writing a little before his death, viz. Above all, I would have you, as I hope you are already, well-grounded and settled in your Religion: the best profession of which I have ever esteemed that of the Church of England, in which you have been educated: Yet I would have your own Judgement and Reason now seal to that sacred Bond which education hath written, that it may be subject only your own Religion, and not other mens Customs or Tradition, which you profess. In this I charge you to persevere, as coming nearest to Gods word for Doctrine, and

ε'ΕΙΧΕ' Βε-  
σιλκός, p. 235.  
to 251.



to the Primitive examples for Government, with some little amendment, &c. Your fixation in matters of Religion will not be more necessary to your Souls; that your Kingdoms peace, when God shall bring you to them, &c. If you never see my face again, I do require and intreat you, as your Father and your King, that you never suffer your heart to receive the least check against, or disaffection from the Religion established in the Church of England. I tell you, I have tried it, and after much search and many disputes, have concluded it to be the best in the world, not only in the community, as Christian, but also in the special notion, as Reformed, keeping the middle way between the Romp of superstitious Tyranny, and the meanness of fantastique Anarchy. The scandal of the late Troubles, which some may object and urge to you, against the Protestant Religion established in England, is easily answered to them and to your own thoughts. Keep you to true principles of Piety, Vertue and Honour, you shall never want a Kingdom. For those who repent of any defects in their duty towards me, as I freely forgive them, in the word of a Christian King: so I believe, you will find them truly zealous to repay with Interest that Loyalty and Love to you, which was due to me. In summe, What good I intended, do you perform, when God shall give you power. Next, in urging, how long he was under the wing of his Mothers instructions in France (but a few Moneths space at most) and what a Nursery Flanders hath been for him since, which is the most Insulted place in the world; as his principal reason, to perswade both Papists and Protestants, to believe him sufficiently affected, if not sworn to Papery, as if he had been there educated by his own voluntary election; and not necessitated, yea forced thither by the Army Officers, and those in late and present power (professing themselves the most zealous Protestants, and eminentest Saints) full sore against his will. The General Council of Army Officers, in their Remonstrance of Nov. 20. 1648. presented to the Commons House, as they demanded the King to be brought to speedy Justice; so they propounded, That the Prince, and Duke of York, his Sons,

might be declared incapable of any trust or government in that Kingdom, or any Dominions therein belonging; and thence to stand Cried for ever, as Enemies and Traitors, and to die without mercy. If ever taken of them within the same. After his Fathers beheading, when he was called in and crowned King by his Protestant Subjects in Scotland (where he took the *Solemn League and Covenant*) according to their Oaths, Covenant, Duty, Laws and principles of the reformed Religion; our Republican Grandees and their Gen. Cromwel, by a bloody, unchristian, unbrotherly, invasive war, expelled and kept him out thence; yea out of England too, and all his other Dominions, by force of arms after the battel of Worcester, Septemb. 3. 1651. From whence he was forced to fly disguised, to save his life, into France; where he landed at Newhaven, Octob. 2. and some weeks after departed into Holland to the Princess of Orange his Sister (a Protestant) residing with her, and other Protestants there; remote from the company and seducements of his *Meiber*, and all Jesuites; Papists that might any wayes seduce him in his religion; living wholly upon the charity of foreign Protestants; his own Protestant Subjects then and since staying, being so stupendously unjust, uncharitable, as not to allow him or his Brethren any thing, out of all the Lands and Revenues of his Kingdom, for their necessary support in foreign parts, and making it *High Treason* for any of his Protestant Subjects to contribute any thing towards their support in this their distressed condition; so conscientiously did they practise these Gospel precepes, Mat. 5. 44, 45. c. 22. 21. Rom. 12. 13, 19, 20, 21. c. 13. 1, to 12. c. 15. 26, 27. 1 Cor. 16. 1. Mat. 25. 34, 35, 36, 37. for which they may justly expect that fatal sentence, v. 40, to 46. Yet not content herewith, to deprive Him, his Brethren, and followers, both of the relief, company, comfort of all their Protestant Friends and Allies in the *Netherlands*; and force them thence into *Papish Quarters*, to the hazard of their *Souls* as well as *Lives*, exasperate them all against the protestant Religion, and enforce them (if possible) unto popery, they engaged themselves and

and the English Nation not only in a most unchristian, bloody, costly, destructive war with our ancient Protestant Brethren of Scotland till they had totally subdued them, but also with our old Protestant allies of the Netherlands, which war continued from Jan. 1651. till April 1654. almost to the ruin of both Nations, and then Oliver Cromwell concluded a Peace with the Dutch on these terms, (sufficiently evidencing the true ground and end of that bloody war) That Charles Stuart, with his Brethren, followers, and adherents, should be forthwith banished out of the Low Countries, and some of them permitted to reside there, on return thither again. Upon which by command from the States, these distressed Exiles were forced to remove into France, much against their wills, having no other place of safety to retire themselves to: where they enjoyed the company of their Mother, and relief of their Popish allies; as likewise the comfortable Christian Society, Charity, assistance of their French Protestant Friends, Churches, Ministers, Ministry, to confirm, edify them in the Reformed Religion: which Cromwell and their English inveterate Enemies maligning, endeavoured to expell them thence, and by quarrelling with the French, and entering into an intimate League with Cardinal Mazarin (by the agency of Sir Nehem Digby, a Jesuited Papist) concluded a Peace with France in Novemb. 1655. upon this condition: That Ch. Stuart, with all his Brethren, followers, adherents, should be forthwith removed out of France, and all the French Kings Dominions, and not permitted to return or reside therein. Being thus driven out of Holland and France from the Society of all Protestants, they were straddled sore against their wills, to cast themselves upon the protection and charity of the Spaniard, and fly into Flanders, having no place else to rest their heads, and there to sojourn among Papists, and Jesuits in great danger, and extreme necessity: where so their immortal Honour, the Admission of all true Protestants and Papists too, and the Envy of their Protestant malicious persecutors who forced them thither, they constantly adhere to, and publicly profess the Protestant Religion,

a see Milidere  
his victory of  
truth, dedica-  
ted to him: &  
Murus Po-  
lemo, P. 32,  
33.

and will not be seduced from his Papery, notwithstanding the manifold affronts, injuries, provocations, reproaches, persecutions of some of their own Protestant Subjects; their exile from their Protestant Kingdoms, their Protestant Friends in France, Holland, their extreme pressing necessities, and the frequent solicitations, arguments, persuasions, promises, temptations of Priests, Jesuits, Papists and Popish Princes, to turn Papists, as the only means to regain their rights, and restore Ch. Stuart to his Crown and Kingdoms. Now that this his forced Exile into France and Flanders by a prevailing party of his own Protestant Subjects, (against all their Oaths, Protestations, Vows, Covenants, Remonstrances, Declarations, Allegiances, Duties, our Known Laws, the practice of all the primitive Christians, and older Protestant Churches, the principle of Christian Religion, and of our own Protestant Church, both in our Articles, Homilies, Canons, Writers, Liturgies,) and his forced sojourning there amongst Jesuits, Papists, with his great necessities, of which they have been the only Authors, (to their own eternal infamy, and intollerable scandal, dishonour, shame, reproach of our Protestant Kingdoms, Churches, Religion) enforcing him to cry out with holy King David, (when forced by Saul, and his rebellious Son Absalom out of his Kingdom from Gods Ordinances, among Pagan Idolaters) Ps. 120. 5. *Was is me that I sojourn in Meslech, that I dwell in the Tents of Kedar: My soul hath long dwelt with them that hate peace, &c.* should be thus objected against him by this railing Shimel, and the Authors of it, over and over, as a convincing evidence, that he is sufficiently affected, if not sworn to Popery; notwithstanding his open constant avowed profession of the Protestant Religion, to the admiration of the world, the joy of all true Protestants, and Gods great glory as well as his own, and made now a motive to excite his Protestant Subjects (in this juncture of time and revolution of affairs) to take up arms afresh against him, to keep him still in exile amidst Jesuits, Papists, and hinder his restitution to his hereditary Kingdoms, and the benefit of Gods Ordinances among his own Protestant Subjects,

Subjects for his and their preservation; and of the reformed Religion, now much endangered by intestine wars, the policies of Jesuits, and combination of the Pope, and Popish Princes, to be totally extirpated throughout the World; is not only a most unparalleled piece of malice and calumny, but the very quintessence of Jesuitism, and Jesuitical policy. The rather, because all our Protestant Bishops, Ministers, Martyrs in Queen Maries daies, when imprisoned by her for their Religion (though restored to her Crown, against the usurpations of Queen Jane, a Protestant, by their assistance, and the Suffolk Protestants, quorum propter Religionis causam propensissimus favor Janæ adulatione inde sperabatur;) by their joynt Letter to all their Protestant Brethren, (recorded in Mr. Fox, ) not only declared Queen Maries open obstinate profession of Popery, to be no just cause in Law or Conscience, to keep her from her hereditary Right to the Crown; but likewise humbly required, and in the bowels of our Lord Jesus Christ beseeched all that feared God, to behave themselves as obedient Subjects to Her Highness, and the Supreme powers ordained under Her; and rather after their example to give their Heads to the block, than in any wise to rebel against the Lords Anointed, Queen M<sup>ary</sup> II<sup>d</sup>, in no point consenting to any Rebellion or Sedition against Her Highness. Much less then ought his slight suggestions of Ch. Stuarts secret Inclination to Popery, against his constant avowed profession of Protestantism in the very midst of the most Jesuited Papists, to be any argument at all for his Protestant Subjects not to assist, but to rise up and rebel against him, to keep him from the Crown. 3ly. The extraordinary sottishness and infatuation of those Protestants, who will be cheated, seduced by such Jesuitical suggestions, calumnies, as Nedham and others have published of him, touching his inclination to Popery, to withdraw their affections, assistance from him, either to supply his necessities, or restore him, if not to his hereditary Civil Right, yet at least to the comfortable fruition of Gods Ordinances and Christian Society in our Protestant Churches and Kingdom, for his spiritual Consolation

a Rerum Anglicarum, Annales, Lond: 1616. p. 3. p. 116. & Mr. Fox, Vol. 3.

b Acts and Monuments, Vol. 3. p. 101, 102.

solution and Salvation. 4ly. The most barbarous infernal matchless malice of those degenerated Republicks and Army-Saints; professing themselves Stars of the greatest Magnitude in the Protestant Orb; in expelling their undoubted natural hereditary Protestant King, not only out of all his own Protestant Realms and Dominions, but likewise out of Holland and France, where he lived in exile; and had the relief and society of Protestants, into Flanders, the most Jesuited place in the world (as Nodham prints) where are none but Papists; enforcing him there to live upon their alms alone, and keep him there in Exile; on purpose to necessitate him, with his Brothers, followers, adherents, to renounce the Protestant Religion and party, and become professed Papists; to destroy, murder his and their souls and bodies at once; and deprive him of his eternal Crown in heaven; as well as of his temporal Crown on earth.

a Jer. 2. 12.

b See the General History of France. Hospinian, & Ludovicus Lucius, Hist. Jesuitica, l. 3. c. 2. Speculum Jesuiticum, p. 75. 80. c Mat. 7. 16, 20.

d Jer. 5. 9, 29.

e True & perfect Narrative p. 62.

Be astonished, O Heaven, and be ye horribly afraid, at this unprecedented Tyranny and Treachery; the highest Malignity of Jesuitism, and express revived Image of the Jesuit design, against his Grandfather King Henry the 4<sup>th</sup> of France, who forsaking his Religion, by the Jesuits persuasion to secure his Crown and Life against their malicious designs, was soon after; by their instigation, deprived of both, of his eternal Crown; by a stab through his heart, by one of their disciples, though he had bequeathed his heart to them by will, and built them a magnificent College, richly endowed by him with lands and plate. If then, c. ibe trees (as Christ himself resolves) may be certainly known by its fruits, we may easily judge, from whence these rotten bitter fruits of Jesuitism originally sprung, and who were the planters of those trees which bear them. But if they cannot effect this infernal design to destroy his Soul and body together; yet they will make use of it to murder his reputation, and render him a suspected, if not a devoted proselyte to Popery, to debase his return to his Protestant Kingdom; and shall not God visit for these sins? Shall not his Soul be avenged on such a Nation as this?

I shall add a 4th Evidence, (I only pointed at before) worthy special observation; which will fully answer the late printed Sheet, intituled, A clear Vindication of Roman

Ca-



Catholicks from a foul aspersion cast on them by Mr. Prynne, and Mr. Baxter; as if they made and headed *Señs*, had a powerful influence upon the Army, in relation to their proceedings against the late King, and Changes, to reduce us under the power of *ROME*; which the nameless Author, (saith, the chiefest of their Clergy and Laitie (with whom he hath spoken) protest to be a black Calumny. Mr. P. and Mr. B. do neither of them charge the Roman Catholicks in general, but only the Jesuites, some of their Priests, Friars, and Jesuitical faction, with these and other like practices, fully charged and proved against them, In *Jesuitarum per Unitas Belgii provincias negotiatio*, printed 1616. *Hospius*, and *Ludovicus Lucius*. *Historia Jesuitica*, *Speculum Jesuiticum*, and others, as well Papists as Protestants. For their heading *Señs* and the late *Quakers*, I have divers instances, besides those published, to evidence it; and for their deportment in relation to the Kings death, and the change of our Government, this one instance may satisfy them and others. When the King was executed before *Whitball*, Jan. 30. 1648. Mr. Henry Spottesworthe riding casually that way just as his head was cut off, espied the Queens Confessor there on Horseback in the habit of a Trooper, drawing forth his sword, and flourishing it over his head in triumph, (as others there did) at this spectacle. At which being much amazed, and being familiarly acquainted with the Confessor, he rode up to him, and said O Father! I little thought to have found you here, or any of your profession at such a sad spectacle. To which he answered, There were at least forty or more Priests and Jesuites there present on Horseback besides himself; which being afterwards objected by a Protestant friend of his to a Romish Priest, he had no excuse to make for it, but this, that one end of his & their coming thither, was, That if the King had died a Roman Catholick he might not want a Confessor, had he desired one. This the Gentleman (now dead) and his Sister (whom the Confessor oft solicited to turn Papists) within few daies after, and at other times seriously related to a Benchor of *Lincolns Inne* his familiar acquaintance (who oft reported it to me and others) using it

as one chief reason, *Why they refused to turn Papists; and because they also found the Jesuits and Popish Priests, both before and after the Kings death, had divers meetings about London, to alter the Government, and disinherit the Kings posterity. Which compared with their releases from Imprisonment, and free liberty they enjoyed, ever since the Kings death till now under the New Republike, whiles divers Protestant Ministers, Gentlemen, Noblemen, and some Members were under close restraints, With the late proviso in the Proclamation of July last (occasioned by my Narrative) for Banishing Jesuits, Priests, and such Cavaliers of the Kings party who had not compounded, (the principal parties aimed at) by the 1. of August, under pain of High Treason: Provided, that if any of them, (Jesuits or Popish Priests, Traitors by sundry Laws yet in force, as well as Protestant Cavaliers, made Traitors only by this New proclamation, equally ranged with Jesuits, Priests, and only inquired after) should submit themselves to the present Government, and give security for their obedience and peaceable deportments that this proclamation should not extend unto them; but that they might still continue amongst us. Since which I hear of sundry Protestant Ministers, Gentlemen, Noblemen, and some secluded Members, secured, imprisoned, prosecuted in most Counties, which every Diurnal is fraught with, but not with one Jesuit or Popish Priest yet apprehended, though there be multitudes of them in England. Which New Evidences, compared with those in my Narrative and other publications, will I trust fully satisfy all disinterested persons in this grand Question, till time shall discover further proofs (as it doth each year) to resolve this controversie, if these be not sufficient. As for I. Rogers and his Disciples, they deny the Jesuits and Popish party to have any share in our late Changes, because they would monopolize the honor and reward thereof to themselves alone: witness this querulous passage to his revived High Court of Parliament, p. 96. We can tell you, that no men in England did more (if so much move, run, toize, meet, counsel, pray, sit up night and day to effect your return into the place of Truth where you*

a 23 Eliz. c. 1.

27 Eliz. c. 2.

1 Jac. c. 4.

3 Jac. c. 5.



of our old hereditary Kingly Government by Common consent (especially upon the substance of the late Kings large Concessions in the Isle of Wight) & the only true publick Interest of England, both as *Athenians* and *Christians*: As Men,

1. Because it is that form of Government which all our Predecessors in this Island, whether Britons, Saxons, Danes, Normans, English have constantly embraced, continued, maintained, (as all our \* Historians assert) from its first plantation by *Brute*, till 1648. (except during those foreboding years under the Roman Emperors and their Depots) in all publick changes, revolutions, as the best, safest, freest, happiest, universallest, ancientest, honourablest, durablest, divinest, least inconvenient, least oppressive, and most agreeable to the temper, welfare, desires, liberties of the people, of all other forms of Government whatsoever.

2. Because all our Great Councils, Parliaments, in all ages (as their proceedings, Acts, Canons, and Writs of Summons attest) have constantly maintained, continued, established, defended Kings and Kingly Government as their only publick Interest, wherein the unity, peace, wealth, welfare, safety, liberty, property and hereditary succession of all the Subjects and their posterity in their Lands and Liberties \* most principally and specially, above all other worldly things, consist and rest: whereupon they have most carefully and vigilantly \* provided for the security of the Kings royal person, succession, heirs, successors, the rights, privileges, jurisdictions, prerogatives, lands, revenues of the Crown, and Kingly Government, against all Traitors, conspirators, insurrections, rebellions, attempts whatsoever, to destroy, dismember, suppress, alter, subvert, impair them, or any of them, by sundry successive Acts of Parliament, sacred Solemn Oaths, Obligations, Sacraments of all kinds, in all ages, till 1648. and the last Parliament of King Charles (whereof most now sitting were Members) by more solemn † printed Oaths, Propositions, Vows, National League, Covenants, Petitions, Vows, Remonstrances, Declarations, Ordinances, than any or all precedent Parliaments whatsoever, as I have elsewhere proved at large, and the imprisoned and secluded Members too, in their *Vindication*.

317. Be.

\* See Gildas, Bede, Alchelm, Mr. Wicliffe, Geoffrey Monmouth, Wigornensis, Malmibury, Hastedon, Moreson, Matt. Paris, Walsingham, Simon Dunelmensis, Brompton, Knyghton, Holinshed, Grafton, Speed, Fox, Baker, Cambden Britannia.

\* 15 H. 2. c. 31.  
1 Eliz. c. 1, 3, 4.  
5 Jac. c. 1, 2,  
with the Acts in the Marquise, 9172.

\* See Ruffal Treason, Crown, Provision, & Prerogative, Rame, Resolutions.

† See An Exact Collection, and Collection of them, My Speech, Memoirs, Prynce the Member reconciled to Prynce the Barrester, The Good Old Cause truly stated.

highly. Because the manifold intestine intestine and foreign Wars, Insurrections, Tumults, Divisions, Factions, Revolutions, Alterations, Subversions of Governments, Parliaments, Republics, Legal Process, proceedings; the unconstant fluctuating condition of our State and Civil affairs; the intollerable doubled, trebled, quadrupled Taxes, Excesses, Imposts, Militaries, and other Exactions (amounting under our former and present Free State to one intire subsidy every week in the year, when as our former publick Taxes under our Kings, exceeded not usually one subsidy or fifteen in 2. or 3. years space) the infinite unspeakable Oppressions, Rapines, Plunders, Sequestrations, Confiscations, Forfeitures of our Offices, Lands, Estates; Imprisonments, close Imprisonments, Confinements, Banishments, illegal Restraints, executions of our persons; ransacking of our Houses, Studies, Writings; and other grievous outrages, violences we have suffered by Unparliamentary Convinicles; arbitrary yeomanly Committees; new High Courts of Injustice; Army Officers; Souldiers; Sequestrators, Excisemen, and other instruments of Oppression; the Sales, dispositions of all the Crown Lands, Rents, and standing publick Revenue of our Kingdom, which should defray the ordinary expences of the Government; of Bishops, Deans, Chapters, and many thousands of Delinquents lands, estates, woods, timber, without any abatement of publick Taxes; the impoverishment, destruction of most of the ancient Nobility, Gentry, Corporations throughout our 3. Realms; the infinite decay of all sorts of Trade by Land and Sea, of publick and private justice, truth, honesty, integrity, charity, amity, civil society, hospitality, neighbourhood, friendship; the inundation of all sorts of vices, treachery, perjury, hypocrisie, cheating, lying, dissimulation, subornation of perjury, false accusations, forcible judgments, detainers, robberies, rourders, treasons, destruction of Houses, Timber, Parks, Woods, Ponds, Forests, with other miseries tending to publick desolation, we have sorely suffered, groaned under, without intermission, or any hope or probability of redress;

with sundry notable successions upon the City and Country in the Freedom of their Elections of Mayors, Aldermen, Officers, Knights, Citizens, Burgesses, and frequent securing, feeding of Parliament Members, & forces upon Parliaments themselves to interrupt, disturb them ever since the abolishing of our Kings, Kings Government, the creation of a pretended Free State, or Commonwealth, and prologues therunto; compared with Judges 17. 6; 18. 1; 18. 21, 23. Eccl. 10. 13, 23, 24. c. 21. 27. c. 29. 14, 15. Hof. 3. 4. c. 10. 3, 7, 15. Are an infallible, experimental, feasible evidence; and demonstration, that Kings and Kings Government are Englands true, only publick interest, & Men Obedience to Kings is the only way to it. That it is so, as Christians, is apparent:

1. By Gods own promise to his Church and people under the Gospel: That Kings shall be their nursing Fathers, and Queens their nursing Mothers: more particularly to the Kings of the Isle of Britain, (chiefly verified of our Island, as I have evidenced in my Narrative, p. 84. and Sir Henry Spelman in his Councils, and Epistles to them) and none other kinde of Government expressed by name, but they, in sacred Writ. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 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940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.



saith Tertullian: Neither hath the Church and people of England been inferior to any others in this duty, as I could abundantly evidence by ancient *Cantuar, Missals, Processionals, Liturgies, the 3. Clavis Rolls in the Tower*, and other testimonies, with the prayers used at our Kings Coronations before the Reformation of Religion, which I present, and shall give you only a brief touch of their loyalty and practice since we became Protestants. At the respective Coronations of King Edward the 6. King James, and King Charles, there were sundry excellent service Prayers and supplications poured out to God with ardent affections on their behalfe: wherein all the Prelates, Clergy, Nobility, Gentry, people present at this solemnity prayed frequently for the **KINGS** long life, health, wealth, honour, safety, prosperous reign, victory over all his Enemies, increase of all royal graces, virtues, for all temporal, spiritual blessings, and eternal glory in heaven, &c. to be abundantly poured forth upon his own royal person: and likewise for the increase and succession of his royal posterity in the throne in all ages, in these ensuing words in 3. several prayers. *Establish him in the Throne of this Realm, Visit him with increase of children, that his children may be Kings to rule this Kingdom by succession of all Ages.* Let the Blessings of him that appeared in the bush descend upon his head, and the fulness of his blessings fall upon his children and posterity. Let his horn be exalted as the horn of a Unicorn, by which he may scatter his enemies from the face of the earth. The Lord which sitteth in heaven be his Defender for ever and ever, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. After sundry such prayers and his Coronation, all the Spiritual & Temporal Lords present kneel down and do their Homage to him in these words. *I become your Man, and shall be faithful and true, and troth bear unto you our Sovereign Lord, and to your heirs Kings of England, of life and limb, and of earthly worship, against all men that now live and die, And I shall do and truly knowlege the service of the Lands which I claim to hold of you. So God help me.* All of them kissing the Kings left cheek.

a Cl. 22 E. 1. dorf. 10, 11.  
Cl. 24 E. 1. d. 8. 10. Cl. 27 E. 1. d. 7. Cl. 32 E. 1. d. 7. 16. Cl. 34 E. 2. d. 9. 16. Cl. 35 E. 1. d. 9. 15, 17.

b Liber Regalis. Ms. The Breef of the Rites & Prayers used at the Kings Coronation Ms.

The

The Homage being ended, they all touch the Croon with their hands, by way of Ceremony, as promising to support it with all their power. Which done, they all holding up their hands together, in token of their Fidelity, with one voice on their knees say, We offer to sustain and defend you and your Croon with our Lives, Limbs and goods against all the world; and with one voice cry, God save King **CHARLES**. Which all the people follow with reiterated shouts and acclamations. After the Coronation of every King, and of our late King Charles, in all Churches, Chapels, and religious Families throughout his Dominions, and in both Houses of Parliament every day they late (as well after as before the wars) constant publique and private prayers, were continually made to like effect for Him and His royal posterity, as the *Liturgie*, *Collects* in the Book of *Common Prayer*, the *Directory* it self, the *Practices of Piety*, & other Prayer-books prescribing forms of Prayer for private persons and Families morning and evening, and every mans experience attests, yet such was our zeal and devotion in this kinde, that most persons concluded all their Graces before and after meals, with this prayer, or the like in effect, *God save his Church, our King, Prince, the Kings issue and Realms; God send us peace in Christ our Lord, Amen.* As being Englands true Interest both as Men and Christians. How can, how dare we then unpray, renounce, abjure, engage, subscribe, vote, fight against all those publique, private prayers, Graces we thus constantly, fervently made to God for sundry years together, and the Oathes, Homage, Fealty, Protestation, Solemn League and Covenant we successively swore in the name, presence of Almighty God, with hands and hearts lifted up to him, by praying, engaging, subscribing, voting, fighting against the Kings right Heir, Successor, and Royal Issue, and banishing, disinheriting, renouncing, abjuring, excluding them out of all our Churches, Prayers, Realms for ever, to set up an *Utopian* *Republick*, without \* *mocking God himself* to his very face, willfully violating this Evangelical precept, contradicting the practice of all the Churches,

Saints of God in all ages, places, yea disclaiming *Englands* publike with our own private *Interest*, and forsaking our own eternal *Interest* in Heaven, as we are Saints and Christians? I beseech all Christian Englishmen in the name and fear of God, most seriously to consider and lay it close to their consciences, without delay; and examine how they can justify, excuse it either to God or Man.

3ly. By the extraordinary inundation, growth, increase of all sorts of Blasphemies, Heresies, Errors, Religions, Sects, Atheism, Irreligion, prophaneesse, contempt, rejection, denial of Gods word, Sacraments, Ministers, Ordinances, Prayer, singing of Psalms, Catechising, repetition of Sermons, Apostasy, Lukewarmnesse, Hypocrisis, Perjury, Spiritual and outward pride, effeminacy, luxury, whoredom, incest, hypocrisie, formality, envy, hatred, malice, back-biting, slandering, sacrilege, libertinism, covetousnesse, oppression, cruelty, all sorts of sins and wickednesses whatsoever. The strange decay, decrease of true real Christian zeal, piety, devotion, faith, love, charity, brotherly kindnesse, heavenly mindednesse, contempt of the world, fear of Gods threatenings, judgements, and all other Christian graces, virtues: subtractions of Ministers Tithes, Dues, Glebes, Rewards, Pensions, Benefices, Augmentations; scorned, reviled, railed against, disturbed, persecuted by *Sectaries*, *Quakers*; sequestred, suspended, ejected, silenced by Arbitrary Commitees, as meer Tenants at will of their Ministry and Freeholds, ever since the abolishing of *Kings*, their *Nursing-Fathers*, by those various *Step-Fathers*, and Plunderers of the Church and Ministers who have hitherto succeeded them, and given publike toleration, protection to all Religions, Sects, Seducers, almost to the total extirpation of the true Orthodox Reformed Religion throughout our Dominions.

To this I shall adde, that as there neither is nor can be any possible ease, or cure of dislocated, fractured joynts, bones, limbs in the natural body, nor restitution of health and soundnesse to it by any unguents, cerots, balms, bolsters or artifices whatsoever, but only by the timely, speedy,

<sup>a</sup> See their Declaration, May 6. 1659.

by reflection of every bone, joynt, member to its proper place, and keeping them therein by strong astringent medicaments and ligaments: So all our new State-physicians, Chirurgeons, Politicians, Councils at Westminster, Whitehall, or in the Army, with all their art, skill, for near 12 years space together, by all their New-projected models of Republikes, Parliaments, Governments since the abolishing Kings and Kingship, could not hitherto ease, cure, or restore to health, the inverted, broken bodies of our Church, State, (which have grown every year more and more consumptive, convulsive, decrepit, incurable, disquieted, tormented; and lie now at the very point of death, under all their several applications, as we feel by sad experience) because they have not endeavoured to restore the fractured, dislocated chief Members, bones, joynts thereof to their proper places, but laboured all they could to keep and put them further out; When as there neither is nor can be any probable or possible way of restoring ease, health, soundness, safety, prosperity to them, but by a speedy restoration of their lawfull hereditary Head, and Noblest Members to their due places, offices in them. This consideration, not only the secured and secluded Members made the ground-work of their premised Vote, Decemb. 4. 1648. upon the long Debate; but likewise both Houses, Kingdoms, and those now sitting together with them, the basis of their Protestation, League, Covenant, Petitions to, and Treaties with the late King, and of these two Memorable Protestations, Passages in their Declarations of October 22. and November 2. 1648. worthy consideration. We the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, do in the presence of Almighty God, for the satisfaction of our Conscience, and the Discharge of that great trust which lies upon us, make this Protestation and Declaration in the Kingdom and Nation, and the whole World; That no private passion or respect, no evil intention to his Majesties person, no design to the prejudice of his just Honor and Authority, engaged us to raise forces, or take up Arms against the Authors of this war, wherewith the Kingdom is now enflamed, and we have

<sup>b</sup> Exact Collection, p. 663, 664, 695, 696, See p. 631, 632, 633, 641, to 645, 657, 658.

have alwaies bested from our hearts and souls, manifested in our affairs and proceedings, and in several humble Petitions and Remonstrances to his Majesty, & assented our Loyalty and obedience to his Crown, readines and resolution to defend his Person and support his Estate with our lives and fortunes to the uttermost of our power: And by our loyal affections, actions and advice lay a sure and lasting foundation of the greatness and prosperity of his Majesty, and his royal posterity in future time. Mark their reason: For though the happiness of this and all other Kingdoms depend chiefly upon God; Yet we acknowledge that it doth so mainly depend upon His Majesty and the Royal Branches of that Root, that as we have heretofore, so we shall hereafter esteem no hazard too great, no reproach too vile, but that we shall willingly go through the one, and undergo the other; that we and the whole Kingdom may enjoy that happiness, which we cannot in an ordinary way of providence expect from any other Fountain or Streams than those from whence (were the poison of evil Counsels once removed from about them) we doubt not but we and the whole Kingdom should be satisfied most abundantly. The Philosopher *Seneca* asserts, That all Nations are most ready not only to guard and defend their King, though old or decrepit, but to preserve his life with the hazard of thousands of their own; not out of any baseness or frenzie, but because it is their own interest and safety. *Ille est enim vinculum per quod Republica coheret; ille spiritus vitalis, quem hæc tot millia trahunt, nihil ipso per se futura, nisi omni præda, si minus illa imperii suberabatur.*

\* De Clementia, l. 1. c. 3, 4

\* *Rege incoloni mens omnibus una;*

*Amisso supere fidem:*

\* *Virgil. Georg. l. 2.*

*ergo l. 2. c. 1.*

*Hic casus Romanæ (I may add Angliæ) pacis exitum erit, hic tantæ fortunæ et populi in ruinâ erit. Tandem ab illo periculo abest hic populus, quâdiu sci at ferre frænos, quas si aliquando abrupit, vel aliquo casu discussas repant sibi passus non erit, hæc enim, et hic maxime Imperii contextus in partes multas distinet, tamquam hinc ubi Dominandi finis erit, qui pa-*

H

rendi

rendi fuerit. (which we have found true by sad experience)  
 Ideo Principes, Regesque non est mirum amari, alia privatis est-  
 am necessitudine. Nam si sancti hominibus publica privatis po-  
 tiora sunt; sequitur, ut in quoque carior sit, in quem se Respub-  
 lica convertit. Olim enim ita se induit Reip: Caesar ut diuini  
 alterum non possit sine utriusque perniciet: nam ut illi  
 viribus opus est, ita et huic capite. Therefore let  
 Newham, Rogers, or other Pseudo politicians scribble what they  
 please, to flatter any prevalent, ambitious, covetous facti-  
 on or Grandees whatsoever, yet if all our antient Parlia-  
 ment, Lords, Commons, Seneca; our own experience, God  
 himself, or Solomon the wisest of men, of Kings, may be cre-  
 dited (Prov. 24. 21. c. 18. 2. Eccles. 8. 2, 3. c. 12, 13. Hof. 10. 3,  
 7. Hab. 1. 10, 14, 15. Exech. 37. 19, to 28. Zach. 9. 9. Lam. 4. 20)  
 there is no other probable, safe, speedy way to prevent our  
 ruine, close up our breaches, settle our Church-State up-  
 on lasting foundations, and recover their pristine honor,  
 wealth, peace, unity, prosperity, but by restoring our he-  
 reditary King and Kingship, the real Interest of all Eng-  
 land, and of Scotland and Ireland too, both as Men and  
 Christians: which we ought in prudence, justice, consci-  
 ence, dutie, pietie, loyalty, now zealously, constantly,  
 unanimously to pursue against all contradictions, opposi-  
 tions of any private persons, parties self interests whatsoe-  
 ver: who if they had any true fear of God, any conscience  
 of their former Oathes, Protestations, Vows, Covenants,  
 Declarations, Remonstrances, any Loyalties to their he-  
 reditarie King, any bowels of compassion or cordial affec-  
 tion to their Native Countries peace, safety, ease, settle-  
 ment, or zeal to the Reformed Religion, would like that  
 heroick publike spirited Pagan Roman Emperor \* Orba,  
 chuse rather to make a voluntary sacrifice of themselves and all  
 their usurped power (as he did, against all the dissensions of  
 his Army, Soldiers, Friends, relinquishing the Empire to  
 Vitellius his competitor) than involve the Empire and Ro-  
 mans any longer in bloody destructive wars, nor against Hanni-  
 bal, Perchus, or any other common Enemies of Rome, but  
 against the Romans themselves, who in both the Competitions  
 con-quo-

\* Tacitus, Tu-  
 tropius, Plu-  
 tarch, & Grim-  
 non in his life.



conquered did but awaken, ruine and destroy their own Country, Nation by their contests, and make themselves a division, prey to their foreign Enemies: as our Grandees do now.

For the Negative; That the late revived yet unformed Commonwealth, and its future establishment, to prevent a Relapse to Kingly Government, neither is, nor can be Englands true interest as men or Christian, is evident by the premises: and these ensuing Reasons.

1. It never was once in Imagination or projection of the Parliament or Army, before the year 1648. but only of the Jesuits, Campanella, and our Spanish, French, Popish adversaries, purposely to ruine our Protestant Kings, Kingdom, Religion.

2. It was professedly disclaimed, voted, declared against, as Treasonable, and destructive to the being of Parliaments and fundamental Government of the Kingdom (when objected by the Kings party, 1642. and propounded to the House by the Levellers and Agitators) by both Houses of Parliament and the General Council of Officers in the Army: in June, July, August, November 1647.

3. The Commonwealth contested for as Englands Interest, is as yet but only Ens in potentia, or meer Chaos, *a rudis indigestaque mæles*; *b* without form and void, and darkness is upon the face of it; the chief Sticklers for it, being not yet accorded what kind of creature it shall be; and much divided both in their debates, judgements, affections, opinions concerning it: Some would have it to be an *a* Aristocracy, others a Democracy, many a Theocracy, some an Oligarchy. Many are for a Roman, some for an Athenian, others for a Lacedæmonian, not a few for a Venetian, another party for a Helvetian, or Dutch Commonwealth. Some for a vast body with two heads; others for a head with two bodies; a third sort, for a body without any head: painting against each others models with much eagerness. Now that such an Individuum vagum, rude Chaos, and Commonwealth is this, not yet agreed upon, should be Englands Interest, and THE GOOD OLD CAUSE, as Rogers, Nedham, Harrington, and others would flake men believe, is not only a Fancy,

\* Exact Collection, p. 657.  
658, 695, 696  
See my Speech, p. 80,  
81, 101, 101,  
103.

a Ovid Metamorph. lib. 1.  
b Gen. 1. 2.

c Rogers Concertation, p. 62, 70, &c.

but Frenzy to affirm; seeing England's Interest was ever in being since it was a Kingdom, and their *Utopian* Republike like the *Chymists Philosophers Stone*, never yet in esse, but in fieri, or fancy at the most, and a mere **NEW NOTHING**, as their *Mercurius* inform us.

4ly The late unshaped, revived *Commonwealth* and pretended *Free State*, at its first erection, like a prodigious All devouring, unsatiable Monster, raised our monthly contributions, from 30. to one hundred, and sixscore thousand pounds contribution each month, and since its new revival hath raised a whole years tax upon our exhausted purses in 3. Months space, and then imposed no lesse than one hundred thousand pounds each Moneth, in lieu of the former 35 thousand; besides Excises, Customs, New intolerable *Militiaes*, amounting to thrice as much more: Besides it consumed all the Crown-lands, Church-lands, & publick Revenues of our 3. Kingdoms, with thousands of Delinquents estates, all alienated, dissipated, being more expensive, oppressive, wastefull to our Nation in ten years space, than all our Kings since the Norman Conquest, or *Saxon line*; only to make us greater slaves to our late *Mercenary Army, Servants, & Fellow Subjects*, than ever we were to our beheaded King; or any of his roial predecessors, whose *loyns* were nothing so heavy, as their little finger; chastising us with *Scorpions* in new arbitrary, tyrannical Committees, High Courts of Justice, and other exorbitant Judicatures; when as our Kings contented us but with rods. It hath subverted our Kings, Parliaments, Peers, Laws, Liberties, Proprieties, Great Charters, legal Courts, Writs, Seals, Commissions, Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Officers, Coyns, Government, destroyed our publick and private wealth, Trade, Unitie, Amity, Peace, Timber, Palaces, Woods, Shipping, and many thousands of our gallantest *Soldiers, Land-men*, by bloody wars with our Protestant Brethren, Allies; and brought us to the very brink of ruin in all our Civil Concernments, as Men. As Christians, by its toleration, fomentation of Sects, Heresies of all sorts, it hath shaken, undermined, a great measure, the very *Edifice of God*, the

and

Father,

Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, the Trinity of Persons and Unity in the Godhead; the Authority, Divinity of the Scriptures; all the Articles of the Creed, the Sacraments, Ministers and Ministries of the Gospel; the Fabricks of many, the Freeholds of all; the maintenance of most of our Churches, Ministers; all now meer Tenants at sufferance, and removable, sequestrable, taxable at our Republican Grandees pleasures, yea their new Herolds, Bayliffs to proclaim in Churches whatever they prescribe, under pain of excommunication or their heaviest indignation. In brief, the introduction of our unshaped Republic by Perjury, Treachery, Violence, blood, fraud, injustice, destruction of our Protestant Kings, Lords, Parliaments, hath made many zealous professors of Religion Jesuits in their policies, principles, practices, *Abdiss in their works*; Christ himself and the Gospel (as the Atheistical Pope esteemed them) a meer Fable. In the reports of many, yea the Protestant Religion, a meer seminary of Treason, Rebellion, Sedition, Hypocrisy, Perjury, Disloyalty, Villany, Atrocy, Animosity; and the zealous Professors of it, the meer firebrands of Rebellion, Sedition, high Treason against their Sovereigns, in the estimation of Foreign Jesuits, Papists, and Popish Princes, who endeavour their total extirpation throughout the world as such. And can it be then Englands true Interest, as Men or Christians? *J. Rogers himself* (the Grand Champion for the Good Old Cause and Commonwealth) in his Concession, p. 100, 103, 104, 116, 117, informs us; That Commonwealths are always subject to frequent changes and alterations; every one more oppressive, tyrannical, cruel, bloody, prejudicial, destructive to the peoples Liberties, properties, lives, than the others, instancing in the Romans and Athenians, which committed the greatest outrages upon the people, being little better than a daily Massacre of the most eminent Worthies, and Hangmen, Tormentors of the Commons; Which Vicissitudes, Alterations, proved the Athenians utter destruction, and may be a fair warning to us; because the Causes of such mutations, are the most dangerous Comotions, which tend to the Ruine of All; as he proves but

a Titus 1. 16.

2 Pet 2. 1.

Jude 4.

b Cornelius  
Cornelii Praefatio in Minoribus Prophetis.  
Militare his Victory of Truth. See my Narrative, P. 55.

of Aristotle, Polit. l. 3. c. 4. for prevention whereof he prescribes 27 Considerations, unable to cure the *disturbances*, *uncertain state* and *mischiefs* of a Commonwealth; of which we have already had, and shall suddenly have again sufficient experience. And can a Commonwealth then be Englands present or future Interest in any sense?

In brief, as it is the beauty, safety, interest of every natural living body, whether of men, beasts, fowls, fishes, or creeping things to have only one head to govern, one Soul to animate it by Gods own most divine and wise institution; a two-headed bodie being an unnatural uselesse Monster, and a double-sailed man, creature, unstable in all his wayes, Jam. 1. 8. So it is the safety, beauty, Interest, ligament of every Politick bodie whatsoever. Hence we find not only in all Monarchies, but in all Republickes themselves, one Master over every Family, one Mayor over every City, one Rector over every College, School, Hospital, Fraternitie; one Sheriff over every County, one Governor over every Province, one Rector over every Parish Church and Congregation; as there is but *one King, Lord Head, Mediator Jesus Christ*, over the Catholike Church; one Pilot over every ship, one Admiral in chief over every Fleet; and in Armies themselves, one General and Chief Commander over every Army, Brigade, Partie; one Colonel over every Regiment, one Captain over every Companie, Troop, one Governor over every Fort, Garrison both abroad and at home; a Pluralitie of Lords, Masters, Generals, Governours, Rectors, &c. being alwaies in all and every of these not only dangerous, troublesome, inconvenient, chargable, but distractive and destructive too, as all Ages, Nations have concluded from reason and experience. Therefore, a Monarchical, hereditarie Kingly Government (let Regis, Nobles, and our innovating frantick Republicans prate what they will) must be Englands true and only Interest, honor, safety, felicity, both as Men and Christians, so long as there shall be but \* one Sun in the heavens to rule the day, and one Moon the night. Monarchy and One-ness being the only Ground, ligament of Peace, Unity, Safety both in Church & State;

|| Ezech. 37.  
23. Ephes. 4.  
4. 5, 6. 1 Cor.  
2. 4, 6.

\* Gen. 1. 16.  
Psalm 136. 8.

State; but Polarbie the cause of ruin, confusion; as *Old* only wise resolves against all brain-sick Novellers, Ephes. 4. 3, 4, 5, 6, 1 Cor. 8. 6. c. 12. 4, 5, 6, 11, to 31. Pro. 28. 2. May 19. 2, 3. C. 9. 19, 20, 21. Ecch. 37. 23, to 28. 1 Kings 14. 30. c. 15. 7. 18.

Let this last *Question* be now put to all the Freeman of the English Nation (and of Scotland, Ireland too) whom it all alike concerns; and the Army with those *new sitting*, have formerly voted, **TO BE THE ONLY SUPREME AUTHORITY OF THE NATION** and themselves to be but their *Servants*, not their *Sovereigns*, and therefore cannot in reason, justice, conscience deny them, or any of them the freedom of their voices herein, in the present juncture of our affairs; and then I dare pawn my reputation, life, against my Antagonists, I shall have above a thousand voices concurring with me, to one, consenting with them: And having both *Vox Populi*, and *Vox Dei* too, thus suffragating with me, in the Supreme universal Parliament of all English Freeman without the House, I hope no private Person, nor commissioned by the peoples free elections, will presume to contradict or repeal this *Major Vote*, within the Common House; though they have thrice secluded me out of it by armed guards, before any legal Accusation, trial or conviction whatsoever, from pleading of this their publick cause therein: which I wholly submit to their Universal Censure and Decision, till we can gain a full and free, much desired legal Parliament in both houses, to resolve this doubt, which Gods wonder-working Providence, I trust will ere long effect, by dashing the Army and their new *Juncts* suddenly in pieces against each other, and turning them all out of doores, with greater contempt, violence, hatred, Idissipation than before, April 20. 1642. *Being* a principle in Law, Policy, Nature; *Eodem modo quo quid constituitur, dissolvitur*, and a just Judgement of God, to call them out of the House, for their most unreasonable Usurpation of a Regal and Parliamentary power over the whole three Kingdoms, and secluded the majority of their fellow Members against all Rules

a In their Agreement of the people, &c Declaration 20. Nov. 1642. b Jan. 6. 1643.

of their Justice, Conscience, the Rights, Privileges of Par-  
liament, and their former Protestation, League, Cove-  
nant, Remonstrances, by the self same Army Officers  
who engaged them by their confederacie; and now have  
called them in again, for the ends recited in my Narrative.  
Which if they refuse to prosecute, as the Annals and Secre-  
tarys intimation, John Rogers his scurrilous Passages and  
Queeres, against the old secluded Members, p. 7, 38, 39, &c.  
and Newbams large justification of their former decision,  
upon false, irrational, Jesuitical Principles, will sufficient-  
ly animate them to thrust their Masters out of doors, up-  
on the self same reasons and false pretences he allegeth  
for their exclusion, with their approbation: yea Rogers his  
discontented Passages forecited (p. 46, 47) threaten some  
further approaching storm and election to them which  
they shall not escape.

*Recantation of the former*  
*of the same*

So that all the surviving re-secluded Members, and our op-  
pressed wearied Nations, shall ere long once more have  
cause to say and sing with the Kingly Prophet, Psa. 124.  
The Lord is our strength, and he hath made us free from the  
hand of every power. The Lord is known by the  
signs which he doeth, the wicked is snared in the work  
of his own hands. Hallelujah. Selah.

**FINIS**